THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL XXIV. ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING JANUARY 2, 1893. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HE IS FOR MURPHY,

And Hence Declined to Run as a Candidate Against Him.

MR. COCKRAN RETURNS TO WASHINGTON

His Friends Say He Told Mr. Cleveland He Is for Murphy.

SOME OF SPRINGER'S PECULIARITIES.

He Bows to the Portrait of an Ex-Speaker, What It Costs to Be a Member of the Cabinet—Etc., Etc.

Washington, January 1.—(Special.)—Congressman Bourke Cockran has returned from New York, where he went in response to an invitation from Mr. Cleveland. The president-elect sent for him to urge him to become a candidate for senator from New York against Mr. Murphy. Mr. Cockran's friends say he declined to do so and stated to Mr. Cleveland that he was for Murphy. He believes that Murphy will be elected.

Mr. Cockran says he will devote his energies now to having the Sherman Silver law, which provides for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month, repealed.

"If," said Mr Cockran otday, "as I believe the business of the world cannot be transacted on a gold basis, all nations will then unite in the remonitization of silver at an international ratio. The free coinage of silver by this country under existing conditions would help to maintain the gold standard in other countries. If all the nations went to a gold basis no special advantage would remain to any one nation. The commercial world would then be forced to establish a currency of equal international value, and of such a currency I firmly believe silver would be a part."

Speaker Crisp Confined to His Room.

Speaker Crisp has been confined to his room with a severe cold since his return from New York. He has seen no one. While he is improved today and will prbably be out tomorrow, he will not discuss the interview between himself and Mr. Cleveland. All he has said is that it was pleasant and thoroughly satisfotory.

Springer's Peculiarities.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, chairman of the ways and means committee has may quaint little habits peculiar to himself. He has served in congress about twenty years and was never known to appear in public in Washington without a red flower on the lapel of his coat. Even during his very severe illness a year ago his friends who were permitted to enter his bedroom were surprised to find him with a red flower pinned to the front of his night shirt. Mr. Springer would as soon come to the capitol without a collar on as to come without his little red flower.

Another little peculiarity of Mr. Springer's is to always stop and bow to a picture in the speaker's lobby of the house. It is a portrait of John W. Davis, who was speaker of the house in 1846. Davis represented the district in which Mr. Springer was born. He was a country doctor and the family physician of the Springer family. In his official capacity he was present and officiated at a very important event which gave Mr. Springer to the world, and to his memory Mr. Springer seems sincerely thankful.

It Costs to Be a Cabinet Officer.

Attorney General Miller says he goes out of office $15,000 poorer than when he went in.

Of course he does. During the past twenty years there has never been a member of any cabinet whose salary has paid his living expenses in Washington and every one here knows it. Certainly not one of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet made expenses. Mr. Whitney spent something like $50,000 during his four years in the cabinet, while he earned but $32,000.

Mr. Wanamaker will give up the post-office portfolio probably $200,000 poorer than he was at the time he assumed the duties of the office. And so it will be with all cabinet officers. Their salaries will not pay the expenses of the entertainments they are forced to give.

The Inaugural Ball.

The inaugural ball will again be held in the pension office building. Secretary Noble tendered the building to the inaugural committee yesterday. This is the only building in Washington large enough for the inaugural ball, and indeed, this is not sufficiently large, though the floor space of the hall alone is something more than an acre. The ball will probably be the largest ever known in Washington and consequently will be decidedly unpleasant to all who attend. These balls are always a jam, and this one promises to be more of a jam than any previous one.

Mrs. Lease Can Be a Senator.

Mrs. Lease's candidacy for the senate from Kansas is a subject very much discussed in Washington. It has brought up the question as to whether a woman is eligible to that position. One of the most prominent lawyers in congress is authority for the statement that the election of a woman as United States senator would be constitutional. He says women are appointed postmasters and to various other government offices. Under the law a woman can be hanged and indeed, is subject to all laws just the same as man, and consequently, he said, there is no law or constitutional provision which would prevent Mrs. Lease from being seated were she elected to the senate by the Kansas legislature.

MR. BLAINE IS BETTER.

The Question of Removing Him to a Warmer Climate Discussed.

Washington, January 1.—"Mr. Blaine is much better," said Dr. Johnston this evening. "Mr. Blaine is a little better," said the attendant at the door of Mr. Blaine's residence at a late hour. When asked if Mr. Blaine sat up any yet Dr. Johnston replied in the negative. It is now fourteen days since Mr. Blaine suffered the relapse which many of his intimate friends feared would speedily prove fatal. That he has lived the old year out and witnessed the coming of another year is a surprise to many who have the means of knowing just how ill Mr. Blaine has been and who also know how sick he is today. While there are rumors from time to time that Mr. Blaine is to be moved to some warmer climate, no preparations have thus far been made by the family for such a journey. The fact that Mr. Blaine is not able to sit up seems to be taken as evidence that the period of his removal is very remote at best. His physician will not discuss the question with any but members of the Blaine family.

It is understood that personally Mr. Blaine prefers to remain in Washington, pending the termination of his illness. He is fully aware that unless his physician accompanies him on his journey and remained with him he would be running a great risk. This fact and another—that he could not find elsewhere the comfort of his own home—make Mr. Blaine, it is said, very much averse to being removed. Sick as Mr. Blaine is he still exhibits much of that wonderful will power and nerve that have carried him through more than one crisis. In these latter days he exhibits less despondency over his physical condition than that which characterized him when he was much stronger than he is now. In the presence of his family he tries to be cheerful and hopeful of the future. His apprehensions he keeps as his own secret. There are times when he discusses his plans for the future, especially those of a literary nature. It is understood that of politics he does not speak except in a desultory fashion, as if they had lost, to a certain extent, for him their interest. It is also understood that in case he should not be able to carry out certain of his literary plans that he has arranged to have papers relating to public matters in his possession edited and published at the proper time.

EXCITEMENT IN MONTANA

Over the Situation of Political Affairs—How Matters Stand.

Helena, Mont., January 1.—No such excitement as exists in Helena tonight has been known in Montana's capital in many years. The city is full of members of the legislature determined to get the best of the contest which is to begin tomorrow. Everything centers around the United States senatorship and at 9 o'clock tonight all indications point to a dual house. Of course the senate will have n quarrel. It is to be composed of sixteen members, ten of whom are democrats and six republicans, and there are no contests. In the house, however, a very strained situation exists.

The membership of the body is fifty-five. The democrats hold twenty-six certificates of election, the republicans twenty-six and the populists three. A serious complication has arisen over the now famous Box Elder case. The Chateau county canvassing board declared A. L. Hamilton, democrat, elected by throwing out the vote of Box Elder precinct. Had this precinct been counted, W. J. Leech, republican, would have been elected. The matter was carried up to the supreme court, which, after a bitter fight lasting several weeks, ordered the canvassing board of Chateau county to reassemble and count the precinct which had been thrown out.

The canvassers, upon hearing of the decision, ran away to Washington, British possessions and North Dakota. Marshals were dispatched from Helena to Fort Benton and elsewhere in Chateau county, but before they could find any of the men they wanted, the time in which the warrants were to be served expired, and they wre obliged to return to Helena. The supreme court immediately issued new writs but up to tonight the marshals have been unable to serve them. Both Hamilton and Leech have come here to be seated. Hamilton still holds the certificate of election, but the state auditor has placed the name of Leech on the house roll. The democrats claim that if Hamilton can be regularly sworn in as member from Chatean county before the recount is made the question of who is entitled to a seat must be settledbyt he the house itself.

The programme of the republicans is to seat Leech and organize the house with the aid of two populists. This they claim will give them twenty-nine members, a legal majority of the body. The democrats say they will assemble in the regular way and take the oath of office, but that if the name of Leech is found on the regular list they will go in a body to another hall and organize as the lower house of the Montana legislature. This they will do, they say, because Leech as yet has no certificate of election whatever, and that he has no standing before the legislature except as a contestant. So far as known but one of the populists will act with the democrats. The democrats will, therefore, have but twenty-seven members in their house all told, and it is difficult to see how they can transact business unless they can induce another of the populists to act with them, thus giving them the necessary twenty-eight—just a majority.

THE HAWSER WAS CUT

But the Bohemia Did It for Self-Preservation.

New York, January 1.—It was discovered today that the steel Hawser, with which the Umbria was towed by the Hamburg-American steamship Bohemia on December 24th, did not part solely because of the strain upon it. The clean nick in one of the strands indicates that the Hawser was cut aboard the Bohemia. The Bohemia was signalled and engaged to tow the Umbria to New York. A boat's crew from the disabled Cunarder took the line to the Hamburg ship, although there was a heavy sea on. Heavy snow squalls came up later and the Bohemia could not be seen from the Umbria. After towing thirty-six miles the Hawser parted. This occurred at 10:45 o'clock p. m. on the 24th. The great strain caused by the heavy seas was supposed to have broken the Hawser. It is probable that the Hamburg ship was in danger and there was no time to back the engines so that the Hawser could be cast off. It was partially cut by an engineer's chisel; the strain did the rest. The Bohemia was not seen after the line parted and is supposed to have gone on her way to [illegible] her. Self-preservation alone would warrant [illegible] in cutting the Hawser and leaving the Umbria in a helpless condition. The Bohemia is due at Hamburg tomorrow.

DYPTHERIA IN DETROIT.

The Board of Health Threatens to Close the Schools.

Detroit Mich., January 1.—Detroit is having a remarkable epidemic of diphtheria. The board of health talks of closing the schools. The new law requiring the city to furnish slate pencils for school children, which are gathered up at night and distributed next morning, is believed to be one cause of the great spread of the disease. A child thus never gets the same pencil two days in succession, but is in danger of getting one that has been in the mouth of a pupil coming down with diphtheria. Disinfector W. J. Merdial reports that before disinfecting one house in which a death from diphtheria had occurred a canary bird was carried to a house across the street. The bird soon appeared ill and was evidently very sick, but recovered. A child in this household was taken with diphtheria and died. The bird is the only known cause of the contagion in this case.

$15,000 A FOOT.

A Young Man Gets a Heavy Verdict Against a Railroad.

Adrian, Mich., January 1.—Frank A. Retan, a young business man of Hudson, while crossing the Lake Shore track at that village nearly two years ago caught his foot accidentally between a plank and the rail. Before he could extricate himself he was run down by the fast mail and both his feet were crushed. He recovered after suffering several successive amputations, and sued the road for damages. The jury gave him a verdict for $30,000, the largest award ever made in this circuit. The road appealed, and last week the supreme court sustained the finding in the lower tribunal. Today Mr. Retan received a check for $32,314.65 in payment for judgement, interest and costs—a pretty good holiday souvenir.

More Typhus Fever Cases.

New York, January 1.—Twenty-eight cases of typhus fever developed today, a majority of them coming from the chesty lodging house No. 34 Bayard street, from which three cases were reported on Saturday. All the persons afflicted were removed to Riverside hospital, and a quarantine has been established at all places where the cases were discovered. Typhus cases reported to health authorities within the past three days number forty. Every precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

THE SILVER FIGHT

Will Probably Be On in Earnest Early This Month,

TO SUSPEND THE ACT OF '90,

But to Give Nothing in Its Stead Is the Gold Programme.

SENATOR M'PHERSON'S RESOLUTION.

Which Will Bring On the Contest—The Exact Situation and the Position of the Bimetallists.

Washington, January 1.—(Special.)—The silver fight will begin in the senate very shortly after the session of congress is resumed on January 4th, over a resolution introduced by Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, on December 21st, and which now lies on the table. Mr. McPherson makes no secret of his financial views. He is as bigoted and determined an opponent of free bemetallic coinage as there is in the senate. He favors gold monometallism as much, if not more, than John Sherman, and is fully as hostile to silver as primary money as the Ohio senator. He has spoken against silver whenever he has had an opportunity. In party politics he is a democrat, and is easily the leader of the half dozen goldocrats in the senate. His proposed resolution is as follows:

"Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States in congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to suspend, until otherwise ordered by congress, all purchases of silver bullion as provided in the first section of the act of July 14, 1890, entitled 'An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes.'"

There have been offered, both in the senate and the house, bills repealing, suspending and modifying the act of July, 1890, which have been referred to appropriate committees, which may or may not report them favorably or unfavorably, with or without amendments. The usual course of legislative procedure takes time, and Senator McPherson is in a hurry. He, therefore, introduces a joint resolution which is not sent to any committee, but lies upon the table to be taken up at any time upon motion, and passed, if there be votes enough.

It Aims at Repeal.

This resolution, though in terms merely suspending a part of a law, is in effect a repeal, since the suspension is to hold good "until otherwise ordered by congress," and it takes just as many votes to order by resolution as it does to pass a bill.

The passage of this resolution, therefore, repeals the act of 1890, and this repeal leaves the situation precisely as it was after the demonetization of silver in 1873-74, except that the silver dollars now in existence are a legal tender. There will be no law for the purchase of silver bullion, or the issue of silver notes, or the free, or even limited, coinage of standard silver dollars. There will be no law authorizing the increase of circulation at all, except by the coinage of gold and the issue of national bank notes.

Friends of the resolution insist that it will pass because many republicans who voted for the act of 1890 will now vote for the resolution, and that all the democrats will vote the same way, because they unanimously opposed the original bill. This is plausible, but not sound. To say that the democrats in congress voted against the act of 1890, now of force, is the truth, but it is not the whole truth, nor enough of the truth to give one a correct idea of the democratic position then and now.

Just What It Means.

The law in existence on July 14, 1890, was the Bland-Allison act of February [illegible] which required the coinage of 28, 1878, w[illegible] not less than two millions or more than four million silver dollars [illegible] much of the the act of 1890 repealed so [illegible] was beformer act so that the conte[illegible] of 1890. tween the act of 1878 and the ac[illegible] the coin- To pass the act of 1890 repealed [illegible] and so age feature of the act of 1878, [illegible] both every democratic bimetallist, in [illegible] of senate and house, sustained the act o[illegible] 1878 by voting against the act of 189[illegible] If

But now the situation is changed. the suspension of the act of 1890 restored the act of 1878, democrats might be expected to vote for suspension—but it does no such thing. The struggle in 1890 was between a limited coinage of silver of standard value and the issue of silver notes based on silver bullion; now it is proposed to stop the purchase of silver and the issuance of notes, and give the country nothing in its stead. The Bland-Allison law was undoubtedly a better piece of legislation than the bullion purchase act of 1890, but the act of 1890 is infinitely better than nothing at all.

Bimetallists are asked to suspend, which is practically to repeal, the only law at all in favor of silver now on the statute books, and are offered nothing in place. No such course commends itself to sincere advocates of free bimetallic coinage. They are perfectly willing to repeal the act of 1890, which is no more satisfactory to them than the gold monometallists, provided other legislation more favorable to free bimetallic coinage is substituted, but no repeal or suspension will be had with their consent, which merely wipes out the present law, and leaves the country precisely where it was after the demonetizing legislation of 1873-74.

It is safe to say that nothing of [illegible] kind will be done, either in this or [illegible] next congress. The friends of bimet[illegible] are reasonable and conciliatory, but [illegible] do not propose to surrender at the call of their enemies such vantage ground as they hold. HENRY JONES.

THOUSANDS ARE IDLE

And Trouble Is Feared with the Miners of Germany.

Saarbruck, Germany, January 1.—Thousands of coal miners are at play in the Saar district and more are likely to go out any day this week. Leaders of the strike talk of a general coal miners' strike through Germany and predict the paralysis of German trade unless the demands of the men be grantd at once, but they cannot point to an indication that their prophecies will be realized. The demands of the miners are that the proposal to increase slightly working hours and decrease slightly wages be withdrawn. The proposal came from the ministry of commerce, for the mines in question are operated by the state. The strike was not countenanced by conservative, social democratic leaders, although now that the men have declared it, the party may not withhold its moral and perhaps its pecuniary support. The whole movement has been started by avowed anarchists, or anarchists who masquerade under the name of independent social democrats. It is correspondingly hairbrained in all its details. It is regarded throughout the empire as the most insane demonstration of workingmen yet recorded in Germany, and as being utterly hopeless of success. The men were quite unprepared for weeks of idleness, were without organization and had no promise of moral or financial aid from any body of workingmen in Europe. They are already penniless and their families are suffering today for want of fuel and food.

Appeals for assistance have been sent to France, Belgium and England, but they will be without result, as the labor organizations of every other country have their hands full with caring for their own. Meantime, leaders mostly imported and self appointed, are bolstering up the courage of the men with fatuous manifestos. The tenor of these documents is wholly dissimilar from that of the usual labor proclamation in Germany, and in itself, is sufficient proof of the truth of the announcement of the press that Belgium and French anarchists are in the ground. An address to the public, given out at the beginning of the strike, is a fair illustration of the style of agitation and progress in the Saar district. This address combined the features of an appeal for help, a declaration of rights and a statement of grievancies, all made in the ridiculously extravagant phraseology of the French commune. It opens thus: "Rise, wage slaves, blackened with toil for your masters! Rise in your might and free yourselves from the infamous thraldom of plutocracy, capitalism, militarism and clericalism. The police and the army are your brother workers and you have nothing to fear from them. Therefore, time is ripe for a social millenium. Let the German proletariat lead the attack upon the rotten system of modern society, etc."

ANOTHER FIGHT ON THE RIO GRANDE.

Revolutionists Pursued from the American Side Encounter Mexican Troops.

New Orleans, January 1.—The Times-Democrat has a Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, special giving the account of another bloody fight on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, near Guerrero, on Friday, between about 150 revolutionists and about eighty Mexican troops belonging to the State of Tamaulipas. The revolutionists were commanded by Prudencio Gonzales. They are the same detachment who made a successful attack on Mexican troops opposite San Ygnacio a few weeks ago. They have been pursued for several days. Lieutenant West, of the Third United States cavalry, and his troops of United States soldiers, pushed the revolutionists so closely that the latter determined to cross the river into Mexico. They had hardly crossed to the other side when they struck a camp of Mexican troops. A stubborn fight ensued and despite the fact that the soldiers were outnumbered two to one, they defeated the revolutionists, who retreated down the river. Rumor has it the loss of Mexican troops at seven killed and twenty wounded, and of the revolutionists at ten killed and twelve wounded.

NORTH CAROLINA NEWS.

Odd Fellows' Report—Revenue Officials Raid Illicit Stills, Etc.

Raleigh, N. C., January 1.—(Special.)—The annual report of secretary of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows will show a membership in the state of 4,300, a gain of 800 during the year. There are 97 lodges, a gain of 12.

Governor Holt today issued official call for a North Carolina road congress at Raleigh, January 19th. This movement for good roads has attained remarkable strength. Each county will have three delegates.

Revenue officials report three raids this week in the midst of the heavy snow. Near Lamont, Guilford county, they captured Doc Phillips's eighty-five gallon illicit still, and near Moffit's Mills, Randolph county, a large still operated by Bingham Brooks, a notorious moonshiner who escaped in the face of lively shooting by a posse.

Specials today announce that the loss of cotton of the mills at Swepsonville, Alamance county, is total. The loss closely approximated $130,000 with $80,000 insurance.

FIGHT IN A CHURCH.

One Man Killed and Several Others Badly Injured.

McArthur, O., January 1.—Particulars reached here yesterday of a shocking affair at a country church near Porter, Gallia county, a dozen miles from Galliopolis. The night before as the revival services were beginning Clark Watkins caught his sister-in-law, Mrs. Peter Watkins, walking with a man with whom her name had been unpleasantly connected, and attacked him with a knife. Both he and the woman rushed into the church, where a general fight stopped the services. When the riot was ended is was found that Peter Watkins, the woman's husband, was slain; Harris, the woman's escort, was fatally wounded, having a broken skull and knife wounds; [illegible]mes Grover had one eye cut out; Clark Jo[illegible]kins was beaten almost to death, and Wa[illegible] dozen others were hurt. The church was a[illegible] almost completely wrecked.

WILL ISSUE THE LICENSES,

Next July the Evans Law Will Go Into Effect And Then [illegible]

[illegible]n, S. C., January 1.—(Special.) Charlesto[illegible] liquor bill is going to have a The Evans to travel in this county. The rough road [illegible] at a meeting last night, raticity council, [illegible]se ordinance and the county fied the licen[illegible] gave notice that they will commissioners [illegible]ney and issue liquor licenses receive the ma[illegible] price paid for liquor licenses tomorrow. Th[illegible] $100 of which must be paid here is $2,000 before the city treasurer la[illegible] to the county [illegible]. The licenses are for one sues the licens[illegible] fights in the courts will year, and on th[illegible] July when the Evans bill probably begin in [illegible] The liquor men have all goes into effect, [illegible] the city responsible for agreed not to hold [illegible]100 license in the event the refund of the $[illegible] decided against them. that the cases are [illegible]

STILL AN ANTI-POVERTY MAN.

Dr. McGlynn Speaks a [illegible]t the Society at Cooper Un[illegible]

New York, January [illegible] 1.—Rev. Dr Edward McGlynn spoke at the [illegible]ion tonight and re- meeting at Cooper [illegible] the doctrines of the affirmed his belief i[illegible] of which led to his society, the preachin[illegible] spoke with all his excommunication. H[illegible] at rest all talk of old [illegible]time force and [illegible]gised before he was having retraced of [illegible] function. restore[illegible]d to his pries[illegible]

NEBRASKA'S FIGHT

Upon the Result of Which So Much Depends.

THE QUESTION OF TARIFF REFORM

May Hinge Upon the Action There This Week.

HOW THE LEGISLATURE IS MADE UP.

No Party Has a Majority—The Different Candidates for Senator and Their Chances of Success.

Omaha, Neb., January 1.—(Special.)—Owing to the uncertain political status of the next United States senate, there prevails everywhere a vast deal of interest in the outcome of the senatorial election in Nebraska. Upon the result of that election may depend the future tariff laws of the United States, since the election of a republican makes it possible that his vote may be able to defeat the cause of tariff reform, in advocacy of which the people spoke so firmly in November. There are many issues entering into this contest in Nebraska which are purely local, and have nothing to do with the tariff, and these may have a controlling influence which shall set aside the importance of lower tariff laws.

The great question upon which the people of Nebraska are divided is that of railway freight rates. During all the years of republican supremacy, the leaders of that party have been able to hoodwink and utterly deceive the people in regard to the ruinous rates which they are compelled to pay for transportation. These leaders have promised, on platform and on the stump, a reduction of these rates, but when the legislature convened the matter had been entirely dropped, and no relief has been secured. These freight charges are often double the rates for the same distance in Iowa, and are the real causes of the birth of the independent party in this state. But the Union Pacific railway always manages to rule republican caucuses and elect its United States senators, and whatever else it pleases. The people are tired of this sort of thing, and whoever is elected United States senator this year, it is morally certain that he will not be a railway tool, as the present republican senators are.

And the Silver Question.

Another question is that of free silver. That matter had much to do with the rather poor showing made by the democrats of this state at the recent election. They have always stood up for more silver money in their platforms, but this year they adopted an equivocal platform, and placed upon it as candidate for governor, J. Sterling Morton, a very able man, but a bitter and prejudiced goldbug. This lost them many free-silver democratic votes, which went to the populist candidate, General Van Wyck. There has been a tremendous growth in the free-silver cause in this state in the midst of the agitation for tariff reform and more just transportation laws. Unquestionably, upon a direct vote, this is a free-silver state, and it will be difficult to elect a senator who does not share these views. The majority of the people of this state want a United States senator who is a tariff reformer and a broad silver man, and who will exert his influence to secure the passage of a law in congress to check the extortions of the giant Union Pacific monopoly. Now the method of securing a union of democrats and populists upon such a man is what is claiming their attention.

The legislature will convene next Tuesday, and the organization will, of course, be the first question of importance. The composition of this body will be as follows: Senate, 14 republicans, 14 populists and 5 democrats; house, 49 republicans, 40 populists and 11 democrats. This secures on joint ballot 63 republicans, 54 populists and 16 democratic votes. Thus no party has a majority on joint ballot or in either house. There are numerous contests for legislative seats by all parties, the contest in this county revealing many irregularities and frauds which should unseat at least three republican representatives. But, as no party has a majority in either house, it is not probable that any of the contests will succeed. Undoubtedly, the anti-monopolists in the democratic and populist, or "independent" (as it likes to be called) parties will organize the senate and perhaps the house. This matter has been definitely arranged. Then will come the senatorial election.

Senatorial Candidates.

The democratic candidates for that honor are many, and they are decidedly more able than those of the other parties. Ranking first in intellect and brilliancy is the Hon. William J. Bryan, a member of the ways and means committee in the present congress, although this is his first term and one of the foremost orators in his party. Bryan's election two years ago was a wonderful victory. At that time Lincoln and Omaha were in the same district and that district was represented by W. J. Connell, a republican. Bryan is a Lincoln man, and as there is a bitter rivalry between these two cities, it was expected at first that Bryan would be badly cut by democrats here. But there was a joint debate in this city and Bryan fairly mopped the earth with Connell. Prejudice was forgotten, and Bryan carried this, a republican city, by one thousand votes and in Lincoln he literally ran "out of sight." But even more wonderful is his victory this year. The district was changed in the reapportionment and went republican by 5,000 on the state ticket. It was a three-cornered congressional fight, but independents and republicans rallied to Bryan's support, the former because of his free silver speeches and the latter because they admire his brains and vigor. In Lancaster county he received 2,500 independent and 500 republican votes. He had overwhelmingly defeated his opponent on the stump on joint debate and against these great odds he came in a victor. He can poll the full democratic vote, and if the independents see that they cannot elect one of their number they will go in a body to Bryan's election. Congressman McKeighan, who is the only fusion candidate in this state, is also out for the senatorship and possesses great strength. He is the only independent whom all the democrats might vote for to defeat any republican combination. J. Sterling Morton is also a candidate but his only chance lies in his receiving the full republican and four democratic votes in order to defeat a free silver man. Governor Boyd is a candidate, but has no chance of election, and there are others of less importance.

Independents and Republicans.

Among the independents there is the eternal candidate, General Van Wyck, whose love of senatorial air on the republican side seems to have made any other atmosphere one of miasmatic poison to him. Van Wyck, however, has lost his grip on Nebraska and must retire. It is doubtful if he could receive a single democratic or populist vote. J. H. Powers, president of the Farmers' Alliance, who is a man of fairly sensible ideas and has the respect of his party, would hardly be able to obtain any other votes. There is no doubt that Mr. McKeighan is the hope of the independents for the senatorship and Mr. McKeighan seems sure of his own election.

Of the republican candidates, Senator Paddock is the most prominent to succeed himself, but his name may as well be stricken off the list. He flirted with the democrats and populists by voting for free silver and against the McKinley bill but lacked courage sufficient to stand up to those votes and has recently declared that the senate journal is incorrect. There are six members of the legislature republicans, who will not vote for him and he cannot receive any democratic or populist votes. Lieutenant Governor Majors is also a candidate but the people of this state have him marked as a subservient tool of the railroads and that defeats him. A. E. Cady, chairman of the republican state committee, is also out for it, but he is a banker and a usurer and the people of this state will not elect such a man to the senate. If any republican succeeds in gaining four votes outside of his party necessary to election, it will be Governor-elect Crounse, who possesses the confidence and admiration of all parties. He is an anti-monopolist and might be elected after a long struggle. The indications are mose decidedly favorable to the election of Bryan or McKeighan, each of whom is a tariff reformer and a free silver man.

PARTICULARS OF THE DUEL

Fought in Brussels, in Which Krupp's Agent was Killed.

Brussels, January 1.—Major Gillian, of the Guards, and Eugene Vanderbergen Krupp's resident agent, fought a duel in a private garden on the Bois de la Cambre Thursday night. Vanderbergen was shot through the heart and died instantly. The two men had been on bad terms for several months, in consequence of their rivalry for the favors of a notorious woman. On Monday night, despite repeated warnings to cease his attentions to her, Vanderbergen appeared with her in a box at the Theater Royal de Parc. A brother officer saw the pair and summoned Gillian by messenger to the theater. Gillian waited at the exit, and after abusing Vanderbergen, told the woman she must choose between them. The woman ran, but Gillian overtook her and stopped her. She then told him that she had tired of his importunities, and would not see him again. Gillian then left, and Vanderbergen believed the incident would be without serious consequences. On Wednesday evening he and a friend from Berlin entered a beer garden where Gillian and several other officers sat at a table. As Vanderbergen walked by the table Gillian rose and jostled him almost from his feet. Vanderbergen struck him with open hand on the cheek. On the same evening Gillian's second communicated a challenge to Vanderbergen. Vanderbergen accepted it, and chose pistols as he was an expert shot and Gillian was celebrated for his skill as a marksman. On the first exchange of shots Gillian's cheek was grazed. On the second exchange Vanderbergen fell dead without word or sign.

HORRORS OF INITIATION.

Experience of a Candidate for Membership in the "Dickey Club."

Boston, Mass., January 1.—Very little has been heard about the Harvard "Dickey" Club initiations since the exposure of some of the cruelties imposed upon some of the candidates for membership. But they are still conducted with a view to putting the candidate's nerve to a hard test. A few nights ago a candidate was initiated in a Brooklyn graveyard. He was first conducted to the graveyard by a committee. He was blindfolded, gagged, and bound hand and foot, and had a halter around his neck, the end of which was tied to a tombstone. When the initiators arrived he was almost frozen. The new comers put their victim through a course of ghastly maneuvers.

After making some blood curdling remark about the punishment that was sure to be inflicted on any person who should betray the secrets of the society, one fellow untied the cords that bound the candidate, while the other placed a spade in his hands and in a sepulcheral voice ordered him to dig. He silently obeyed, and while he was thus engaged one of his companions took some objects from a bag and put them in the ground, whence the candidate picked them up, being informed that they were portions of the dead body. Like a man in a trance he performed the different tasks that were assigned to him and did not utter a word or a murmur during the trying ordeal. Having remained about an hour in the graveyard, the students dragged their victim to a carriage and were driven back to Boston, and then he would be D. K. E. man, still blindfolded and gagged, was placed on the front platform of a Cambridge electric car and conducted back to Cambridge.

A FIRE IN AUGUSTA

Which Was of Benefit to a Lady's Sudden Death.

Augusta, Ga., January 1.—(Special.)—Fire at midnight tonight destroyed Isham Wellborn's hack stable and a number of other shanties on Walker street, opposite the union depot. Instead of being a loss, the fire was a benefit to the city, as it removed several buildings that were eyesores. The only regret is that the entire block was not swept away. Mr. Wellborn got all of his horses out of the stable but he lost a couple of carriages. The property belonged to the Harrison estate and was insured.

Mrs. P. L. Welch dropped dead on the street tonight. She was attending services at the St. James Methodist church when she was attacked with a coughing spell. She left the church and when she reached the street she fell and suddenly expired.

A. Scharintzky, who was cut by Jessie Dickens last night in a difficulty, is reported dying tonight. Scharintzky was stabbed in the head.

A PRIEST SUFFOCATED BY SMOKE,

While the Congregation in the Church Next Door Worshiped.

New York, January 1.—Fire invaded the Jesuit college of St. Francis Xavier on West Sixteenth street this morning and Rev. Thomas Gormley, S.J., was overcome by the smoke and died within a few minutes after he was rescued. While the fire was in progress 1,500 people were attending services in the church next door. They were told there was no danger and remained until the end of the service.

Death of Edward B. Atwater.

Thomaston, Ga., January 1.—(Special.)—This New Year's morning our citizens were made sad by the intelligence of the death of Mr. Edward B. Atwater, the oldest, most esteemed and best loved citizen of our city. He was extensively known throughout the church and the state. He has been for naif a century a most ardent worker in the cause of Christianity, and was the leading spirit of the Methodist church here.

ON A TRIVIAL CHARGE

An Atlantian Is Arrested at a Chicago Hotel.

W J WILLINGHAM AND HIS CIRCULARS

He Stepped Into the Palmer House to Address Them,

BUT THE POLICE USE HIM ROUGHLY.

And After Searching Him Look Him Up—He Will Appear in Court Today for Disorderly Conduct.

Chicago, January 1.—W. J. Willingham, of Atlanta, Ga., will not be at his new desk in the Masonic temple at an early hour tomorrow morning. He has an engagement at the Harrison street police court about 9 o'clock, and just how long he will be detained by that cannot be foretold at this time. Tonight he is feeling uncomfortable. He occupies an apartment at the Harrison street station, and against his name on the big docket, along with plain drunk, burglaries, etc., is written the charge of "disorderly conduct." This charge in Chicago is quite a blanket, and covers almost everything in the category of crime.

There may be a method in Mr. Willingham's actions, however, if there is any meaning in the hint thrown out tonight by detective Andy Rowan, who explained his little experience was as good as [illegible] for $2,000 or more on Potter Palmer.

"They have no case against him," said detective, "unless there is something below the surface we don't know. My understanding of the affair is that the young man some circulars to send out, and as his [illegible] would not be ready until Monday, concluded to address his envelopes at the Palmer house. He was doing this when arrested and if any one was disorderly it was the officer."

Notwithstanding this, there is something peculiar about the circular. It states that he has for sale a splendidly improved lot at 18 North Third street, St. Louis, which can be bought for $16,200 and that it adjoins The St. Louis Republic building. He [illegible] $3,000 cash would secure the property.

Chicago is showing her hand early in the way she is going to deal with [illegible] itors who may go there next [illegible] city directory shows one W[illegible] ham, who is credited with being [illegible] perintendent of agencies for the [illegible] Loan and Building Association. It [illegible] from private telegrams which were received in Atlanta last night that just before Mr. Willingham was arrested he was writing in the waiting room when the police officers connected with the hotel informed him [illegible] tables were reserved for guests. Mr. Willingham said in that case he would leave, which he did. The officer said that didn't go and arrested him. A large number of guests gathered around him and protested in a vigorous manner and there came near being a riot. He was finally gotten out of the house and [illegible] When seached he had a gold watch, [illegible] ring and $7 in cash. Cards were found on his person stating his business to be that of a real estate agent with an office in the Masonic temple of Chicago. Inquiry showed that he had just rented desk [illegible]

JUMPED FROM THE WINDOWS.

Police Surprise Cock Fighters in the Third Story of a Hotel.

Norwich, Conn., January 1.—A hundred men were assembled in the third story of Miantonomah hotel, at Taftville, three miles from Norwich last night to witness a cock fight, when the police appeared at the door and demanded admittance. A panic ensued. The whole company plunged through the windows at the rear of the room, and amid the sounds of crashing panes of glass and splintered sashes, dropped headlong three stories to the ground. The hall was cleared of every man in about one minute. A policeman who was at the rear of the house said:

"The air in a moment was filled with falling bodies. Some fell on top of the carriages, three or four on the [illegible] frightened horses; others came down over and over in the air, and one man struck me on the shoulder and [illegible] me to the ground."

Most of them escaped dangerous injury and they dove under the horses and with hats or overcoats fled down the country roads and across the snowy fields. A few lay helpless on the ground. One man, Edward Welsh, twenty-eight years of age employed at Norwich Falls cotton mill who weighs 200 pounds, dove headforemost through a window. His head struck a projecting edge and his skull was crushed from above the temple to his lower jaw bone. He died instantly. Another had [illegible] arm broken and four others sustained broken legs. The police arrested seven men including cripples, but most of them were released on bonds. They will appear in the city court tomorrow morning.

FOUGHT FOR THEIR CLAIMS.

Confirmation of the Bloody Fight for New Gold Diggings.

Dolores, Col., January 1.—News of a battle on the San Juan gold field was confirmed yesterday by two prospectors who left the site of the bloody encounter when quiet was restored. Those men, George Fidley and Martin Milligan, are old-time mountaineers. They say the trouble was caused chiefly by the Gable Mining Company executing claims under fictitous names. The prospectors knew their rights and are bound to protect them or die in the attempt. Jack Cody, better known as "Blind Jim," a notorious gambler with a record as a killing man, and a crowd of men, all said to be employed by the Gable Mining Company, asserted their rights to the claims and attempted to stop the prospectors from working. At night "Blind Jim" and his gang attempted to remove the stakes marking mining claims, but the prospectors were on guard. There are conflicting stories as to which side fired first, but over 200 shots were fired and the battle lasted more than an hour. The battle ceased when "Blind Jim" was dead. It seemed miraculous that George Ferguson, a prospector, and "Blind Jim," were the only ones killed outright. There were about thirteen wounded, all of whom it is expected will recover. There are nearly 3,000 people in camp.

Weather Indications.

Washington, January 1.—For Georgia, [illegible] warmer in northern portion; westerly winds in Western Florida, Alabama and Mississippi; fair; warm [illegible]

THE CHANGE TODAY.

Mayor Hemphill and Those Who Came in with Him Go Out This Afternoon

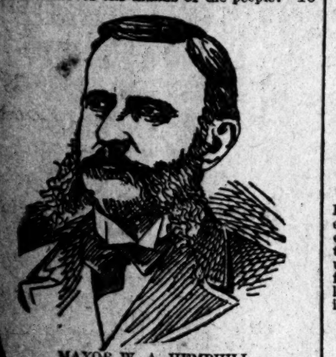
AND MR. GOODWIN WILL COME IN.

And with Him Will Be the New Council Which Will Rule Atlanta for the Next Year.

The governmental affairs of the city of Atlanta will change hands today.

Mayor Hemphill and those who have been associated with him in the management of the city's work will retire and a new mayor and general council will come in.

Atlanta has never had a more prosperous administration than the one which is now drawing to a close. More good hard work has been done in the past two years than ever before, and for it Mayor Hemphill and those who have been associated with him deserves the thanks of the people. To



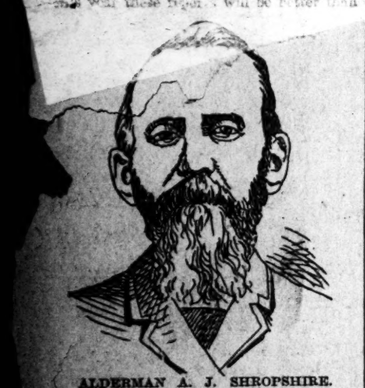
MAYOR W. A. HEMPHILL.

outline the work accomplished would be ...ly to rob the mayor and the standing com...ttees of that pleasure.

...s afternoon during the session of the ... which will end with the dissolution ...e mayor and general council of 1892

...OR-ELECT JOHN B. GOODWIN.

...Hemphill, in a valedictory, will tell ... good work which has been done while ... chairman of the committee will show ... more that have taken to it. These re... always been very interesting, ... they form one of the most read... chapters in the history of Atlanta. ... what these reports will be later than



ALDERMAN A. J. SHROPSHIRE.

...r and will all show that Atlanta has ...ver had a more prosperous term than the ...st two years have proven.

During Mayor Hemphill's admin.stration ...e finest system of wate.works in the ...outh has been started and nearly com...leted, the finest police building in this sec...on of the country has been constructed ... now nearly ready for occupancy, ... fire department headquarters out... the big eastern cities has been fin...

...DERMAN FRANK P. RICE.

...d occupied by the best fire depart... the country.

...department of the city government ...ne better than ever before and when ...nance committee closed its accounts ...day every department had money left ...credit.

...n the old council convenes this after... Mayor Pro Tem Reinhardt will call ...ority to order and the work of '92 will ...ased up. The work which went to the ...mittee at the last meeting will be dis... of and then the standing committees ... the year will hand in their reports.

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts
NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.
Vanilla Lemon Orange Rose, etc.
Of perfect purity—
Of great strength—
Economy in their use.
Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

After all the work has been disposed of the council will adjourn and then Mayor Hemphill will take the chair and call the house to order. The members who hold over, those who go out and those who come in will be present. Mayor Hemphill will then deliver his valedictory and the general council of '92 will adjourn sine die. In the meantime Mayor Goodwin will tell the body and the people what he wants to do during the year and will close by announcing his committees for the year. That will leave the general council of Atlanta ready for work and the work will go on just as though no change had been made.

It will be "Hemphill's administration is dead. Long live Hemphill."

No one has had an opportunity to see an advance sheet of Mr. Goodwin's salutatory, but if it is in keeping with everything else

ALDERMAN JAMES M. STEPHENS.

he does it will be good. It is known, however, that the new mayor will advocate the early completion of the waterworks and that that will be one of his pet schemes until the waters of the Chattahoochee come flowing into the city. He will advocate a larger expenditure in the police department if it can be done without crippling the city

ALDERMAN W. W. BOYD.

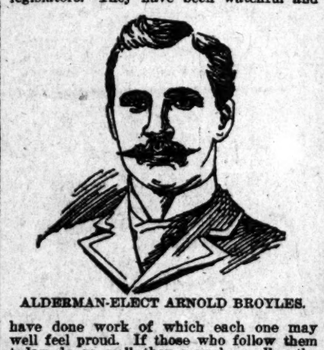
financially. The Forsyth street bridge, which Mayor Hemphill started, will receive his attention and he will suggest the construction of the Alabama street bridge at an early day. Mr. Goodwin will give sewers a big slice of his attention, and will see that the good street work will be cared for.

As Mayor Hemphill goes out Mr. Reinhardt and Mr. Woodward, of the alder-

ALDERMAN-ELECT PHIL HARRALSON.

manic board will retire. From the common council Mr. Tye will vacate a first ward chair, Mr. Sawtell will leave a second ward chair and Mr. Broyles will come out of a third ward chair. Mr. Murphy retires from the third ward and Mr. Turner from the fourth ward, while Mr. Holbrook will leave the sixth ward.

These gentlemen have been in the city council for two years and have made good legislators. They have been watchful and



ALDERMAN-ELECT ARNOLD BROYLES.

have done work of which each one may well feel proud. If those who follow them today do as well they may be well satisfied with the work.

Of he aldermanic board, Mr. Rice, Mr. Shropshire, Mr. Boyd and Mr. Stephens hold over while in the common council, Mr. Renau in the first ward, Mr. Colvin in the second ward, Mr. McWaters in the

COUNCILMAN RENEAU.

third ward, Mr. Hill in the fourth ward, Mr. Northen in the fifth ward and Mr. Meador in the sixth ward.

The new members who will take their first lesson in local legislation today will be Mr. Broyles and Mr. Harralson, aldermen, Mr. Hirsch in the first ward, Mr. Stockdell in the second ward, Mr. Beatie in the third ward, Mr. Dimmock in the fourth ward, Mr. Martin in he fifth ward and Mr. Peters in the sixth ward. These are some of Atlanta's most progressive and successful young buiness men and they all go in with a desire and a determination to make for themselves a name.

Mr. Broyles has been a member of the general council for two years and will have the advantage of those who take the oath with him this afternoon. He has been a good

COUNCILMAN-ELECT JOE HIRSCH.

member of the body but will start in on his three year term as an alderman with a determination to do more than he has ever done before.

"This time I want," says he, "to help Atlanta to secure the best system of sewers she has ever had; I can't say that Mr. Goodwin will put me on that committee, but I think the sewers are one of the most essential things for Atlanta just now and whether or not I'm on the committee I shall see what I can do. Another thing I shall do is to give Atlanta a cemetery of her own before my term as an alderman expires."

"If I can get a chance at it," said Mr. Harralson, "I shall try to see that the Alabama street bridge is started before I go out."

"The Grady hospital and a good market

COUNCILMAN JOHN COLVIN.

house or two," said Mr. Hirsch, "is about all I shall try this year."

"Atlanta's credit is about the greatest thing I know of," said Mr. Stockdell, "and I'll feel more than satisfied if I can keep it up to its present standard."

"My ambition," said Mr. Beatie, "is to make Atlanta's schools better than ever. We now have the best and most perfect system of schools in the south and if possible I want to make it better. And I hope to be able to do so."

"I should like to have hand in making Atlanta's waterworks perfect," said Mr. Dimmock, "but I'll do everything I can do to help the work along anywhere."

"The fire department doesn't need much

COUNCILMAN-ELECT H. C. STOCKDELL.

attention," said Mr. Martin, "but the man who gets there can't fail because Joyner knows his business well. However, I'm in for work and will turn my hand to anything that is needed."

"I think," said Mr. Peters, "that Atlanta's parks should have more attention. Sanitary matters could be improved a little, too."

THE STREETS AND SEWERS

For Which the City Has Paid Out Many Thousand Dollars.

When the general council today hears the reports of the city officers and the council committees, there will be none more

COUNCILMAN JOHN M'WATERS.

interesting than the one which will be submitted by the city engineer.

That paper will be one of the entertaining that will be read before the body.

Mr. Clayton's report will cover the work that has gone on in Atlanta since 1880, and will show the entire cost of all the work since that time. Street paving, sewers and sidewalks will be handled seperately and the entire amount of money that has been invested in each will be exhibited.

"Previous to 1880," the report says, "Atlanta had no paved streets and had only 6.35 miles of sewers and only 9.96 miles of

COUNCILMAN-ELECT D. A. BEATIE.

side walks. In 1880, the city built 1.75 miles of sewers at a cost of $9,280.20, but she built no sidewalks at all.

"In 1881 we built 1.25 miles of sewers which cost more than a mile and three quarters did in '80. For that 1.25 miles in '81, we paid $9,651.46. That same year we built 1.50 miles of sidewalks, which cost $6,212.32. The city spent for sewers and sidewalks that year, $15,863.78.

"The first permanent street paving of

COUNCILMAN W. P. HILL.

which Atlanta has any record was done in '82. That year we paved 1.28 miles and it cost $43,815.69. No sewers were built that year, but $33,417.65 was put into 8.90 miles of sidewalks. For street paving and sidewalks, $77,233.34 was spent in '82.

"In 1883 the city paved 3.92 miles of street and it cost $130,099.53. The same year we built 2.50 miles of sewers which cost $23,633.70. Sidewalks that same year ran to 14.08 miles, and $54,483.09 was the cost. That year Atlanta paid out for street paving, sewers and sidewalks, $208,216.32.

Five miles of street was paved in 1884 and it cost the city $142,650.16. Sewers were given that year $29,101.03, and for that money Atlanta got 3.75 miles of sewers. The sidewalks ran 16.50 miles and cost $55,805, making the total expenditure in that line for the year, $227,556.19.

"1885 gave Atlanta 2.30 miles of paving which took $67,994.20. Sewers that year

COUNCILMAN-ELECT W. R. DIMMOCK.

miles and cost $22,723.49. Side walks got 6.02 miles and called for $18,896.17. That year the city paid out for the three lines of work $93,037.15.

"In '88 paving, sewers and sidewaks cost the city $255,827.09. Of that sum the streets paving got $167,725.78 and that built 6.35 miles. Sewers were run for 2.14 miles and cost $42,686.72. The $45,414.59 put into sidewalks built 14.50.

"In 1889 Atlanta paved 5.44 miles of street for $160,817.30. The same year we constructed 7.19 miles of sewers at a cost of $78,087.48, and 8.15 miles of sidewalks which took $24,773.46. The total outlay that year was $263,678.44.

"1890 gave up 4.80 miles of street paving at a cost of $149,254.74. That same year

COUNCILMAN CHARLES NORTHEN.

we built 5.37 miles of sewers for which we paid $88,092.19 The sidewalks ran 14.27 miles and cost $45,520.45. Everything that year made our bills go to $282,867.38.

"Seven and four-tenths miles was the paving in '91 and it cost $186,527.84. Sewers took $115,227.06 and for that we built 5.78. Sidewalks covered 13.37 miles and it took $55,810.21 to pay the bill. That year the total amount expended was $357,565.11.

"Last year Atlanta built more streets than ever before in her history. The work reached 9.60 miles and took $298,379.61 to pay the bill. Even nine miles of sewers were built and at a cost of $101,136.70. In sidewalks we laid 26.33 miles which

COUNCILMAN-ELECT ZACH MARTIN.

cost $82,302.51. The entire amount of money spent that year was $48[illegible] amount of

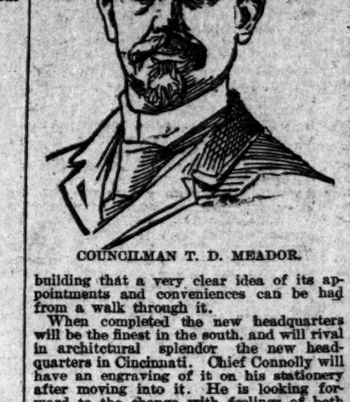
"Since we have been doing business we have paved 49.89 miles of streets, this work we cost the city $1,455,269.50 to get and it has has 49.49 miles of sewers and Atlanta now cost us $541,739.93. In sidewalks the work has 146.22 miles and for that sidewalks we have out $462,569.49. All this we city has paid street paving, sidewalks sewers, that is the cost the city an even $2,459,569.92."

THE NEW POLICE QUARTERS.

They Will be Ready for Occupancy Next Month.

One more month and the finest will be quart[illegible] Chief Connolly and lice headquarters, [illegible]ered in the new po[illegible]

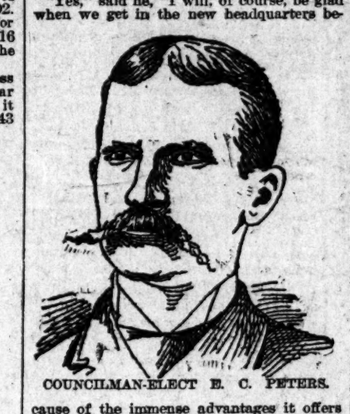
Everything is being [illegible] for the move on Febr[illegible] placed in readin[illegible] date the several depart[illegible]ts, and on that court, the detective [illegible]ments, the police and the police [illegible] department, go into their [illegible] proper[illegible] will ing. In the interim [illegible] one new build- for this department [illegible] for the ac[illegible]ness Chief Connolly [illegible] only waits [illegible] the year 1893 [illegible]ering



COUNCILMAN T. D. MEADOR.

the rent of the old headquarters for the month of January.

The builders of the new station house calculate that they will have it easily ready for occupancy within one month. It is taking shape, and the piles of debris accumulated in building have been removed. The workmen are busily engaged in putting the finishing touches on the elegant structure. The offices and courtroom to be used by the recorder are almost completed. The biggest part of the work remaining to be done is ornamntal. So nearly completed is the



COUNCILMAN-ELECT E. C. PETERS.

building that a very clear idea of its appointments and conveniences can be had from a walk through it.

When completed the new headquarters will be the finest in the south, and will rival in architectural splendor the new headquarters in Cincinnati. Chief Connolly will have an engraving of it on his stationery after moving into it. He is looking forward to the change with feelings of both pleasure and regret. Its superior conveniences and enlarged facilities for doing the police business will be welcomed by him, but there are memories associated with the old headquarters which the chief treasures very dearly.

"Yes," said he, "I will, of course, be glad when we get in the new headquarters because of the immense advantages it offers above our present building, but I cannot help feeling sad at leaving this old place. Connected with it are some very dear memories. I have been quartered here for about eighteen years, and in taht time I have had many and varied experiences. I shall always pleasantly associate them with our old building."

Upon going into the new headquarters Chief Connolly will give a house warming to which members of the city council and friends will be invited. They will be shown through the building after which they will be entertained by the chief and officers.

The removal will be signalized by several changes in the regulations of the department. A more metropolitan style will be introduced, and the easy-going way of the present will be abolished.

HE WILL GIVE A DINNER.

Mayor Pro Tem. Reinhardt Will Enjoy a Parting Dinner Today.

Mayor Pro Tem. Reinhardt, who retires from the general council this afternoon, will receive his friends at the Kimball tonight.

The mayor pro tem. will give a supper complimentary to the mayor and general council and it will be one of the most enjoyable affairs of the kind ever had in the city. The spacious dining room of the hotel will be thrown open at 9 o'clock and for hours Mr. Reinhardt will entertain his friends. The event will long be remembered by those who are fortunate enough to be present.

GIP SOUTH'S RIVAL.

A rival of Gip South has made his debut in police circles and he bids fair to rob that notorious youth of a big wad of his fame.

This bright particular star calls himself Charley Gardiner, and he says his father lives in Birminghaw and is a railroad man. Charley left home more than a year ago, although he is no more than twelve years old, and has in that time been all over the west. He tells hair-raising stories of things he has seen in his travels. He came to Atlanta two months ago and twenty-four hours after his arrival he made the acquaintance of the police. He was found wandering around the union depot and was sent in. The artful young [illegible] told a pitiful story and the officers believed it. He was let go and [illegible]erward another officer made the [illegible] of the youthful Alabamian.

That [illegible] sentence of twen[illegible]ich he serve[illegible] out. A [illegible]e law and a [illegible] fought cuddled up in [illegible] negro boy about his age. [illegible]idby and Adams sent that [illegible] covered with a thick sixty [illegible] not seem wanted an He w[illegible]ars worth anything. dieting [illegible] was difficult to who was [illegible] that of the negro and w[illegible] The two were locked up corder[illegible] will be carried before Re[illegible]gives Calhoun and another sentence will be Ad[illegible] him.

By [illegible] a tough youth he discounts Gip South [illegible]ar, Gip is not in it with him.

REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE

Will Lecture for the Y. M. C. A. on the 17th.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage will lecture in Atlanta on the 17th.

The lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The members' tickets will not be accepted on that occasion. Tickets for the lecture will be on sale.

CITY NOTES.

The Social Etiquette Club made up of leading colored citizens, of which Captain Bentley is president, will give its annual New Year's entertainment at 41-2 West Mitchell street tonight.

Miss Thornbury's select school will open again today after its Christmas vacation.

Mrs. Mary A. Thornbury's private school will open this morning, after the Christmas holidays' vacation. This is one of the best private schools in the city.

Judge Edgar Orr was about the happiest man in Atlanta yesterday, and it wasn't any election news that made him happy, either. A young justice of the peace came to the Orr home during the morning hours, and that was what made the judge happy. It is said that the best indication of a success in a political race is the coming of a new member of the family during the campaign. If there is anything in this Judge Orr will have an easy time from this on.

Detective Harris found a set of upper teeth [illegible] his back yesterday, and he has them in [illegible] possession, awaiting an owner. He says they [illegible] too small for him, and he wants the [illegible]er to call for them.

A Question
A Great Record
For You
Good Advice

Health and Comfort are Destroyed

by the use of poor smoking tobacco. The one tobacco that has held its own through all the changes of time and against all competitors is Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco.

WHY?

Because it's always pure, always the same, always the best. Such a record tells more than pages of "talk." It's *just as good* to-day as ever and it is *the* tobacco for *you*. If you smoke, you should smoke

Bull Durham

A trial is all we ask.

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO.,
DURHAM, N. C.

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THE MARCH OF YEARS

A New Year's Sermon by Rev. DeWitt Talmage.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES

One Event from Which to Fix Everything. The Star of Bethlehem—Difference Between Time and Eternity.

Brooklyn, N. Y., January 1.—Rev. Dr. Talmage this morning appropriately took for the subject of his new year's day sermon, "The Chronology of the Bible, or God Among the Centuries." Before the discourse, the great audience which fully crowded the tabernacle, sang the hymn:

Our God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come.

The text chosen was Deut. 32:7, "Consider the years of many generations."

At 12 o'clock last night, while so many good people were watching, an old friend passed out of our homes and a stranger entered. The old friend making valedictory was 1892; the stranger arriving is 1893. The old friend was garrulous with the occurrences of many days, but the stranger put his finger over his lip and said nothing and seemed charged with many secrets and mysteries. I did not see either the departure or the arrival, but was sound asleep, thinking that was for me the best way to be wide awake now. Goodby, 1892! Welcome, 1893!

As an army is divided into brigades and regiments and companies, and they observe this order in their march, and their tread is majestic, so the time of the world's existence is divided into an army, divinely commanded; the eras are the brigades, the centuries are the regiments, and the years are the companies. Forward! into the eternity past, out of the eternity to come. Forward! is the command, and nothing can halt them even though the world should die. While obeying my text, "Consider the years of many generations," I propose to speak of the "Chronology of the Bible, or God Among the Centuries."

We make a distinction between time and eternity, but time is only a piece of eternity, and chronology has been engaged in the sublime work of dividing up this portion of eternity that we call time into compartments, and putting events in their right compartment. It is as much an injustice against the past to wrongly arrange its events, as it would be an injustice if, through neglect of chronological accuracy, it should, in the far distant future, be said that America was discovered in 1776, and the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1492, and Washington born on the 22d of March, and the civil war of the United States was fought in 1840. As God puts all the events of time in the right place, let us be careful that we do not put them in the wrong place. The chronology of the Bible takes six steps, but they are steps so long, it makes us hold our breath as we watch the movement. From Adam to Abraham; from Abraham to the exodus out of Egypt. From the exodus to the foundation of Solomon's temple. From the foundation of that temple to the destruction of that temple. From the destruction of the temple to the return from Babylonish captivity. From Babylonish captivity to the birth of Christ. Chronology takes pen and pencil, and calling astronomy and history to help, says: "Let us fix one event, from which to calculate everything. Let it be a star, the Bethlehem star, the Christmas star." And from that we go back and see the world was created 4,004 years before Christ the deluge came, 2,348 years before Christ the exodus out of Egypt occurred 1,491 years before Christ and Solomon's temple was destroyed 586 years before Christ. Chronology enters the first chapter of Genesis and says the day mentioned there is not a day of twenty-four hours, but of ages; the word there translated as "day," in other places meaning ages, and so the Bible account of the creation and the geologists account of the creation are completely harmonious. Chronology enters the book of Daniel, and says that the words "time and a half" mean a year and a half. Chronology enters at another point and shows us that the seasons of the year were then only two—summer and winter. We find that the Bible year was 360 days, instead of 365; that the day was calculated from 6 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock at night; that the night was divided into four watches, namely, the late watch, the midnight, the cock-crowing, the early watch. The clock and watch were invented so long after the world began their mission that the day was not very sharply divided in Bible times. Ahaz had a sun-dial, or a flight of stairs with a column at the top, and the shadow which that column threw on the steps beneath indicated the hour, the shadow lengthening or withdrawing from step to step. But the events of life and the events of the world moved so slowly for the most part in Bible times that they had no need of such timepieces as we stand on our mantels or carry in our pockets in an age when a man may have a half-dozen or a dozen engagements for one day and needs to know the exact minute for each one of them. The earth itself in Bible times was the chief timepiece and it turned once on its axes and that was a day, and once around the sun and that was a year. It was not until the fourteenth century that the almanac was born, the almanac that was tossed carelessly about, not realizing that it took the accumulated ingenuity of more than five thousand years to make one. Chronology had to bring into its service the monuments of Egypt, and the cylinders of Assyria, and the bricks of Babylon, and the pottery of Nineva, and the medals struck at Antioch for the battle of Actum, and all the hieroglyphics that could be deciphered, and had to go into the extremely delicate business of asking the ages of Adam, and Seth, and Enoch, and Methuselah who, after their three hundredth year wanted to be thought young. I think it must have been in recognition of the stupendous work of making an almanac that all the days of the week are named after the gods, Sunday after the sun, which was of old worshiped as a god. Monday, after the moon, which was also worshiped as a god. Tuesday, after Tuesco, the god of war. Wednesday, after Woden, the chief god of the Scandinavians. Thursday, after Thor, the god of thunder. Friday, after Frea, the goddess of marriage, And Saturday, after Saturn. The old Bible year began with the 25th of March. Not until 1752 did the first of the month of January get the honor in legal documents in England of being called the first day of the year. Improvements all along have been made in chronology until the calendar and the almanac and the clock and the watch seem to have reached perfection, and all the nations of Christendom have similarity of time calculations and have adopted what is called "new style," except Russia, which keeps what is called "old style," and is twelve days different, so that writing from there, if you wish to be accurate, you date your letter January 1st and January 12th, or December 10th and December 22nd. It is something to thank God for that the modes are so complete for calculating the cycles, the centuries, the decades, the years, the months, the days, the hours, the seconds. Think of making appointments as in the Bible days, for the time of the new moon. Think of making one of the watches of the night in Bible times a rooster's crowing. The Bible says "Before the cock crow thou shalt deny me thrice;" "If the Master cometh at cock crowing;" and that was the way the midnight watch was indicated. The crowing of the barnyard bird has always been most uncertain. The crowing is at the lowest temperature of the night, and the amount of dew and the direction of the wind may bring the lowest temperature at 11 o'clock at night or 2 o'clock in the morning and at any one of the six hours. Just before a rain the crowing of chanticleer in the night is almost perpetual.

Compare these modes of marking time with our modes of marking time, when 12 o'clock is 12 o'clock, and 6 o'clock is 6 o'clock, and 10 o'clock is 10 o'clock, and independent of all weathers, and then thank God that you live now. But, notwithstanding all the imperfect modes of marking hours or years or centuries, Bible chronology never trips up, never falters, never contradicts itself, and here is one of the best arguments of the authenticity of the scriptures. If you can prove an alibi in the courts, and you can prove beyond doubt that you were in some particular place at the time you were charged with doing or saying something in quite another place, you gain the victory, and infidelity has tried to prove an alibi by contending that events and circumstances in the Bible ascribed to certain times must have taken place at some other time, if they took place at all.

But this book's chronology has never been caught at fault. It has been proved that when the Hebrews went into Egypt there were only seventy of them, and that when they came out there were three million of them. "Now," says Infidelity, with a guffaw that it cannot suppress, "what an absurdity! They went down into Egypt seventy and came out three millions. That is a falsehood on the face of it. Nations do not increase in that ratio." But, my sceptical friend, hold a moment. The Bible says the Jews were 430 years in Egypt, and that explains the increase from seventy persons to three millions, for it is no more but rather less than the ordinary increase of nations. The Pilgrim Fathers came to America in the Mayflower, one small shipload of passengers, less than three hundred years ago, and now we have a nation of sixty million. Where then is the so-called impossibility that the seventy Jews who went into Egypt in 430 years became three million. Infidelty wrong and Bible chronology right.

Now, stop and reflect, why is it that this sublime subject of Bible chronology has been so neglected, and that the most of you have never given ten minutes to the consideration of it and that this is the first sermon ever preached on this stupenduous and overwhelming theme? We have stood by the half day or whole day at grand reviews and seen armies pass. Again and again and again on the Champs Elysees, Frenchmen, by the hundreds of thousands, have stood and watched the bannered armies go by, and the huzza has been three miles long and until the populace were so hoarse they could huzza no longer. Again and again and again the Germans, by hundreds of thousands, have stood on the palaced and statued Unter den Linden, Berlin, and strewn garlands under the feet of uniformed hosts led on by Von Moltke or Blucher or Frederick the Great. When Wellington and Ponsonby and the Scots Greys came back from Waterloo, or Wolseley from Egypt or Marlborough from Blenheim, what military processions through Regent street and along by the palaces of London and over the bridges of the Thames. What almost interminable lines of military on the streets of all our American capitals, while mayors and governors and presidents, with uncovered heads, looked on. But put all those grand reviews together and they are tame compared with the review which on this New Year's Day you from the pew and I from the pulpit witness. Hear them pass in chronological order; all the years before the flood; all the years since the flood; decades abreast; centuries abreast; epochs abreast; millenniums abreast; Egyptian civilization, Babylonian populations, Assyrian dominions. Armies of Persian, Grecian, Peloponnesian and Roman wars; Byzantine empire, Saracenic hosts, Crusaders of the First, Second, Third and the last—avalanche of men; Dark Ages in somber epaulettes and Brighter Ages with shields of silver and helmets of gold; Italy, Spain, France, Russia, Germany, England and America, past and present; dynasties, feudal domains, despotisms, monarchies, republics, ages on ages, ages on ages, passing today in a chronological review, until one has no more power to look upon the advancing columns, now brilliant, now squalid, now garlanded with peace, now crimson with slaughter, now horrid with ghastliness, now radiant with love and joy.

This chronological study affords, among many practical thoughts, especially two—the one encouraging to the last degree and the other the starting. The encouraging thought is that the main drift of the centuries has been toward betterment, with only here and there a stout reversal. Grecian civilization was a vast improvement on Egyptian civilization, and Roman civilization a vast improvement on Grecian civilization, and Christian civilization is a vast improvement on Roman civilization. What was the boasted age of Pericles compared with the age of Lonfellow and Tennyson? What was Queen Elizabeth as a specimen of moral womanhood compared with Queen Victoria? What were the cruel warriors of the olden times compared with the most distinguished warriors of the last half century, all of them as much distinguished for kindness and good morals as for prowess; the two military leaders of our civil war on the northern and southern side communicant members of Christian churches, and their home life as pure as their public life? Nothing impresses me in this chronological review more than the fact that the regiments of years are better and better regiments as the troops move on. I thank God that you and I were not born any sooner than we were born. How could we have endured the disaster of being born in the eighteenth or seventeenth century? Glad I am that we are in the regiment now passing the reviewing stand that our children will pass the stand in a still better regiment. God did not build this world for a slaughter house or a den of infamy. A good deal of cleaning house will be necessary before this world becomes as clean and sweet as it ought to be, but the brooms and the scrubbing brushes and the upholsterers and plumbers are already busy, and when the world gets fixed up as it will be, if Adam and Eve ever visit it, as I expect they will, they will say to each other: "Well, this beats paradise when we lived there, and the pears and the plums are better than we plucked from the first trees, and the wardrobes are more complete, and the climate is better." Since I settled in my own mind the fact that God was stronger than the devil, I have never lost faith in the emparadisation of this planet. With the exception of a retrogression in the dark ages, the movement of the world has been on and on, and up and up, and I have two jubilant Hosannas—one for the closing year and the other for the new year.

But the other thought coming out of this subject is that Biblical chronology, and indeed all chronology, is urging the world to more punctuality and immediateness. What an unsatisfactory and indefinite thing it must have been for two business men in the time of Ahaz to make an appointment, say: "We will settle this business matter tomorrow when the shadow on the dial of Ahaz reaches the tenth step from the top," or, "I will meet you at the street called Straight in Damascus in the time of the new moon," or, when asked in the courtroom what time an occurrence took place, should answer: "It was during the time of the latter rain," or, "it was at the time of the third crowing of he barnyard." You and I remember when ministers of the gospel in the country, giving out a notice of an evening service, instead of saying at 6 or 7 or 8 o'clock would say, "The service will begin at early candle-light." Thank God for chronological achievments which have ushered in calendars and almanacs and clocks and watches, and at so cheap a rate all may possess them. Chronology, beginning by appreciating the value of year and the value of days, has kept on until it cries: "Man, immortal; woman, immortal; look out for that minute; look out for that second!" We talk a great deal about the value of time, but will never fully appreciate its value until the last fragment of it has passed out of our possession forever. The greatest fraud a man ca commit is to rob another of his time. Hear it, ye laggards, and repent! All the fingers of chronology point to punctuality as one of the graces. The minister or the lecturer or business man who comes to his place ten minutes after the appointed time commits a crime, the enormity of which can only be estimated by multiplying the number of persons present by ten.

ment be made with five persons, he has stolen fifty minutes, for he is ten minutes too late and he has robbed each of the five persons of ten minutes apiece, and ten times five are fifty. If there are five hundred persons prsnt, and h be ten minutes too late he has committed a robbery of five thousand minutes, for ten times five hundred persons present, and he be ten minutes minutes are eighty-three hours, which make more than three days. The thief of dry goods, the thief of bank bills is not half so bad as the thief of time. Doctor Rush, the greatest and busiest physician of his day, appreciated the value of time, and when asked how he had been able to gain so much information for his books and lectures, he replied: "I have been able to do it by economizing my time. I have not spent one hour in amusement in thirty years." And taking a blank book from his pocket, said, "I fill a book like this every week with thoughts that occur to me and facts collected in the rooms of my patients." Napoleon appreciated the value of time when the sun was sinking upon Waterloo, and he thought that a little more time would retrieve his fortunes, and he pointed to the sinking sun, and said: "What would I not give to be this day possessed of the power of Joshua and enabled to retard thy march for two hours?" The good old woman appreciated the value of time when at ninety-three years of age, she said: "The judge of all the earth does not mean that I shall have any excuse for not being prepared to meet him." Voltaire, the blatant infidel, appreciated the value of time, when, in his dying moments, he said to the doctor: "I will give you half of what I am worth if you will give me six months of life," and when told that he could not live six weeks, he burst into tears, and said: "Then, I shall go to hell." John Wesley appreciated the value of time when he stood on his steps waiting for a delayed carriage to take him to an appointment, saying: "I have lost ten minutes forever." Lord Nelson appreciated the value of time when he said: "I owe everything in the world to being always a quarter of an hour beforehand." A clock maker in one of the old English towns appreciated the value of time when he put on the front of the town clock the words: "Now or when?" Mitchell, the astronomer, appreciated the value of time when he said: "I have been in the habit of calculating the value of a thousandth part of a second." That minister of the gospel did not appreciate the value of time who, during a season of illness, instead of employing his time in useful reading or writing, wrote a silly religious romance, which, in some unknown way, came into the possession of the famous Joe Smith, who introduced the book as a devine revelation, which became the foundation of Mormonism, the most beastly abomination of all time. They best appreciate the value of time whose Sabbaths have been wasted and whose opportunities of repentance and usefulness are all agone, and who have nothing left but memories, baleful and elegiac. They stand in the bleak September, with bare feet, on the sharp stubble of a reaped wheat field, crying: "The harvest is past," and the sough of an autumnal equinox moans forth in echo: "The harvest is past!"

But do not let us get an impression from chronology that because the years of time have been so long in procession they are to go on forever. Matter is not eternal. No, no. If you watch half a day, or a whole day or two days, as I once did, to see a military procession, you remember the last brigade and the last regiment and the last company finally passed on, and as we rose to go we said to each other: "It is all over." So this mighty procession of earthly years will terminate, just when I have no power to prognosticate, but science confirms the Bible prophecy that the earth cannot always last. Indeed there has been a fatality of worlds. The moon is merely the corpse of what it once was and scientists have again and again gone up in their observatories to attend the deathbed of dying worlds and have seen them cremated. So I am certain both from the Word of God and science that the world's chronology will sooner or later come to its last chapter. The final century will arrive and pass on, and then will come the final decade, and then the final year and the final month and the final day. The last spring will swing its censer of apple blossoms and the last winter bank its snows. The last sunset will burn like Moscow and the last morning radiate the hills. The clocks will strike their last hour and the watches will tick their last second.

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When wrapt in fire, the realms of ether glow,
And heaven's last thunder shakes the earth below;
Thou, undismayed, shall o'er the rut smile,
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No. 43, from Monroe, Columbia and Charleston	7.45 pm	No. 38, to Portsmouth	5 15 pm
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From Savannah	*7 45 am	To Albany	*7 10 am
From Albany	*11 30 am	To Savannah	*10 30 am
From Savannah	*3 35 pm	To Albany	*4 30 pm
From Albany	*3 05 pm	To Savannah	*5 00 pm
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.			
From Nashville	*5 30 am	To Nashville	*3 10 am
From Marietta	8 20 am	To Chattanooga	*2 20 pm
From Rome	10 25 am	To Rome	5 35 pm
From Chat'n'ga	*1 15 pm	To Marietta	5 25 pm
From Nashville	*8 25 pm	To Nashville	*9 20 pm
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.			
From Selma	*8 30 am	To Palmetto	8 50 am
From Palmetto	8 10 am	To Opelika	*7 15 am
From West Point	10 00 am	To Manchester*	9 00 am
From Man'h'ster	10 18 am	To Fairburn	11 55 am
From Montg'm'y	*11 35 am	To Manchester	12 55 pm
From Fairburn	2 10 pm	To Manchester	3 00 pm
From Man'h'ster	4 30 pm	To Montgomery	*4 10 pm
From Opelika	*7 15 pm	To West Point	5 05 pm
		To Selma	*10 30 pm
GEORGIA RAILROAD.			
From Augusta	*3 30 am	To Augusta	*8 00 am
From Covington	7 05 am	To Decatur	8 55 am
From Decatur	9 55 am	To Clarkston	12 10 pm
From Augusta	*1 00 pm	To Augusta	*2 45 pm
From Clarkston	1 55 pm	To Clarkston	3 15 pm
From Clarkston	4 35 pm	To Covington	7 20 pm
From Augusta	*5 45 pm	To Augusta	*11 15 pm
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R. (PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.)			
From Lula	*7 50 am	To Washington	7 05 am
From Washington	8 00 am	To Washington	*1 45 am
From Washington	3 35 pm	To Lula	*4 25 pm
From Washington	10 00 pm	To Washington	8 20 pm
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R. (GEORGIA PACIFIC DIVISION.)			
From Greenville	6 30 am	To Birmingham	4 05 pm
From Tallapoosa	8 40 am	To Tallapoosa	5 00 pm
From Birmingham	11 30 am	To Greenville	11:00 pm
EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RY			
ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
No. 11 Cincinnati	12 25 am	Jacksonville	12 35 pm
No. 12 Jacksonville	4 03 am	Cincinnati	4 15 am
No. 14 Jacksonville	7 45 am	Macon	5 30 am
No. 16 Macon	1 35 pm	Cincinnati	8 00 am
No. 15 Chattan'ga	3 00 pm	Chattanooga	1 50 pm
No. 13 Cincinnati	6 40 pm	Columbus	4 15 pm
No. 19 Columbus	8 00 pm	Jacksonville	7 00 pm
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5 15 pm	7 00 am	Lv... Atlanta ...Ar	7 45 pm	9 10 am
9 25 pm	11 04 am	Lv... Athens ...Ar	5 52 pm	7 00 am
10 45 pm	12 15 pm	Ar... Elberton...Lv	4 35 pm	5 30 am
12 01 n't	1 42 pm	Ar Abbeville Lv	3 23 pm	4 01 am
12 32 am	2 15 pm	Ar Greenwood Lv	2 51 pm	3 20 am
1 35 am	3 19 pm	Ar... Clinton ...Lv	1 45 pm	2 19 am
.....	3 25 pm	Lv... Clinton ...Ar	1 30 pm	.....
.....	4 16 pm	Ar Newberry Lv	12 38 pm	.....
.....	4 32 pm	Ar Prosperity Lv	12 22 pm	.....
.....	5 55 pm	Ar Columbia Lv	11 00 am	.....
.....	7 2 pm	Ar... Sumter Lv	9 45 am	.....
.....	10 00 pm	Ar Charleston Lv	6 50 am	.....
.....	†9 22 pm	Ar Darlington Lv	†7 12 am	.....
.....	†12 20am	Ar Wilmington Lv	†4 10pm	.....
3 17 am	4 58 pm	Ar... Chester ...Ar	11 41 am	12 35 pm
4 04 am	5 42 pm	Ar Catawba Jc Ar	10 54 am	11 33 pm
5 00 am	6 35 pm	Ar... Monroe ...Lv	10 00 am	10 35 pm
†7 00 am	11 00pm	Ar... Charlotte...Lv	4 30 am	†7 30 pm
.....	†7 30am	Ar Wilmingt'n Lv	†7 00pm	.....
11 17 am	.....	Ar... Raleigh ...Lv	.....	4 20 pm
12 09 pm	.....	Ar... Reader's'n Lv	.....	2 25 pm
2 45 pm	.....	Ar... Weldon ...Lv	.....	12 15 pm
5 45 pm	.....	Ar.. Porism'th Lv	.....	9 35 am
3 15 pm	.....	Lv Weldon (a) Ar	.....	12 10 n't
5 30 pm	.....	Ar Petersburg Lv	.....	10 00 am
6 58 pm	.....	Ar Richmond Lv	.....	9 15 am
11 10 pm	.....	Ar Wash'gton Lv	.....	7 30 am
12 48 n't	.....	Ar Baltimore Lv	.....	6 50 am
3 45 am	.....	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	.....	12 03 n't
6 50 am	.....	Ar New York Lv	.....	9 00 pm
pm	.....	Ar Baltim're (b) Lv	.....	†6 30 pm
am	.....	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	.....	4 41 pm
am	.....	Ar New York Lv	.....	12 10 pm
5 55 pm	.....	Lv P'tsm'th (a) Ar	.....	9 10 am
5 10 am	.....	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	.....	11 16 pm
8 00 am	.....	Ar New York Lv	.....	8 00 pm
6 00 pm	.....	Lv Pm'th (w) Ar	.....	8 00 am
6 30 am	.....	Ar Wash'gton Lv	.....	7 00 pm

†Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Monday.
(a) Via Atlantic Coast Line. (b) Via Bay Line. (n) Via New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk railroad. (w) Via Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company.

Trains Nos. 38 and 41 run solid with through Pullman buffet sleeping cars between Atlanta, Ga., and Portsmouth, Va. Trains Nos. 36 and 43 Carry through cars to and from Charleston, S. C. Tickets and sleeping car reservations can be secured and orders taken for baggage at ticket office of R. D. Mann, No. 4 Kimball house, or at union depot ticket office.

C. Y. SMITH, Traffic Manager. JOHN C. WINDER, General Manager. H. W. B. GLOVER, Division Passenger Agent, Atlanta.

Are you going to the northwest? If so, ask your ticket agent for tickets via Cincinnati, and Louisville and Nashville railroad. This only line running through electric-lighted, steam-heated, with magnificent dining cars.

to Chicago, or any point in the Chicago? If so, ask your ticket via Louisville, or via Indianapolis; Cincinnati, Hannibal and Monon, positively the only Pullman vestibuled trains, steam-heated, with magnificent compartment cars.

W. H. McDOEL, General Manager. JAMES PARKER, Gen. Pass. Agent.

NOTICE.

All advertisements in our Want Column, such as "Lost," "Found," "Sales," "For Rent," "Boarders Wanted," "Business Chances," "Personal," "Help Wanted," etc., cost Ten Cents per line or fraction of a line each insertion. There are seven words to a line. No advertisement taken for less than the price of three lines. Advertisements must be in Business Office before 8 o'clock p. m. the day before publication, and must be paid for in advance.

HELP WANTED—Male.

LODGE ORGANIZERS—Address A. P. League, Baltimore, Md. Sick and death benefit order. dec29-12t

BAKER—First class, for bread and cakes; single, white, $40 per month, year round, with board; $30 bonus for winter season, if satisfactory. L. Graham, Palatka, Fla. jan2-3t

WANTED—Traveling salesmen or have fine side line. Address with reference. The Bouquet Cigar Co., Lynchburg, Va. dec24 w

WANTED—First-class clothing salesman, single man, Israelite preferred; address E. Hammed, Gainesville, Ga. jan1sun-mon-sat-sun

SALARY OR COMMISSION—To agents to handle the Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The most useful and novel invention of the age. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds. Works like magic. 200 to 500 per cent profit. Agents making $50 per week. We also want a general agent to take charge of territory and appoint subagents. A rare chance to make money. Write for terms and sample of erasing. Monroe Eraser Mfg., Co., X 16, La Crosse, Wis. dly

TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell Baking Powder. We pay $75 month salary and expenses or 20 per cent commission. Steady employment, experience unnecessary. If you want a position here is a chance. U. S. Chemical Works, 840 to 846 Van Buren, Chicago. aug18-d1y

WANTED—Southern people to keep their money in the south. We clean or dye the most delicate shades and fabrics; old clothes made new. Repair to order. No ripping required. We pay expressage both ways. Write for terms and price list. McEwen's Steam Dye Works and Cleaning Establishment, Nashville, Tenn.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED TO HIRE—A No. 1 cook for large family. Apply at 81 S. Pryor street. jan2-2t

WANTED—A young lady to learn hair dressing. Call on Louis Mazade or Mme. Paulin, 56 1-2 Whitehall street. The Parisian Hair Dressing establishment, Louis Mazade, proprietor. jan 1—3t

AUCTION.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—On January 2d, 1893, at 10 a. m., all the fixtures, counters, table, revolving chairs, iron and wood railing, clock, stove and fine iron safe, etc., etc., contained in rooms 34 and 35 old capitol building. dec31-1m

DOGS FOR SALE.

FINE PACK red fox dogs for sale; Irish dogs, known in Georgia as July or Maryland dogs. Address W. H. Luttrell, Waverly Hall, Harris county, Georgia. jan1-10t

WANTED—Boarders.

TWO YOUNG men or couple can get a nicely furnished front room, with board, in private family at 56 Houston street. jan1-1w

PERSONAL.

THE PUBLIC are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating for a note for $50, dated August 5, 1892, given by R. L. Palmer to Lou Holland, payable on demand. The note having been stolen. jan1-3t

JONES, he pays the freight; SMITH, he sells the Herring-Hall-Marvin Co.'s fire and burglar proof safes, vault doors and safety depository systems; there are flies on Jones; none on B. F. Smith, 34 W. Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga., and Richmond, Va. nov5-d1y

WHEN IN BUFFALO stop at the Genesee; Niagara Falls forty minutes away.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LEND on central, rent-paying real estate, in sums from $10,000 to $50,000, at 6 per cent. Weyman & Connors, 511 Equitable Building. dec6-1m

LOANS—Short loans made upon approved paper at reasonable rates without any delay; established in 1875. J. B. Redwine, 29 East Alabama street. dec18-sun-tf

$1,500 ON HAND to loan on Atlanta property., three or five years; interest semi-annually. Harris & Nutting, 10 Wall street Kimball house. dec31-3t

SIX PER CENT loan, we are prepared to negotiate on choice city real estate. Welch & Furman, 8 East Wall street, Kimball house. dec27 1w

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate real estate loans at low rates. Room 32 Gould building.

MONEY to any amount can always be borrowed on real estate in or near Atlanta, by applying to S Barnett, 537 Equitable building nov 11—d6m

LOANS—$1,000 and upwards on improved city property negotiated at lowest rates. John Y. Dixon, 411 Equitable Building. 1y

STATE SAVINGS BANK—34 West Alabama have money to loan on Atlanta property, repayable in monthly installments. Give special attention to savings deposits, paying interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. dec21-6m

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc.

A BEAUTIFUL pair of dark bay Kentucky horses, well matched, fine style, gentle and young; one of the handsomest teams ever brought to Atlanta; fine stylish T cart and harness, also best single horse in Atlanta, stylish, best qualities known in a horse; any child can drive him. Come and see them if you want to trade. H. J. Collins & Co., 36 South Pryor street. jan1-3t

FOR RENT—Cottages, Houses, Etc.

FOR RENT—A furnished house, Gordon str., West End; call and see me. G. J. Dallas. dec31-3t

ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Two connecting rooms over M. Rich & Bros' store; newly renovated, well lighted; immediate possession. M. Rich & Bros. dec20-4t

ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished.

IN PRIVATE FAMILY—For Rent—furnished or unfurnished rooms, with or without board, 62 Houston street. dec31-5t

G. W. Adair—Rents—G. W. Adair.

I HAVE for rent elegant residences on Peachtree, Washington, Capitol avenue, Clarke, Courtland, Forsyth, Whitehall, Cain, Jackson, Highland avenue, S. Pryor, Houston, Ivy, Spring, Luckie, Boulevard, Edgewood avenue and nearly every other residence street in the city. If you are house hunting, call now at the beginning of the year and examine my lists. G. W. Adair. sun-mon

FURNITURE.

BARGAINS—$45 sideboard, $15; $35 sofa only $5; $35 wardrobe, $10, used few months. P. H. Snook & Son. jan1su-mon

BIG BARGAIN—Two solid oak sideboards, cost $200 for $50 each; used one year. P. H. Snook. jan1sun-mon

Dissolution.

ATLANTA, GA., December 31, 1892.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Langston & Woodson, this day expires by limitation.

Partnership.

A NEW PARTNERSHIP has this day been formed by the undersigned for the purpose of conducting a wholesale grocery business, under the firm name of Langston & Woodson.
THOMAS L. LANGSTON.
STEWART F. WOODSON.
jan2-4t mon

REAL ESTATE SALES.

ANSLEY BROS.
Real Estate. Real Estate

$16,000—WHITEHALL ST., finely improved business property, paying over 8 1-2 per cent. Best central bargain on the market.
$6,200—Beautiful new 6-room cottage on one of the best streets on north side; every modern improvement. Fine corner lot; easily worth $7,000.
$2,800—Spring street lot, 54x180; finely located and cheapest on the street.
$4,000—Courtland avenue, cheapest and nicest home that has been offered for a long time; 7-room house and fine lot. Must positively be sold in a few days.
$7,500—Peachtree; one of the handsomest lots on the street, 60x220 and beautifully located.
$3,500—Houston street; new 2-story frame house of 7 rooms and fine lot. Big bargain.
Inman Park—several very pretty and cheap lots.
$1,400 buys 3-room house, lot 40x173. Hilliard street just off Decatur street.
$4,500 buys nice 7-room house, lot 53x150, Forest avenue, all modern improvements, half cash, balance easy.
$7,500 buys elegant house, corner lot, 80x180 on Rawson street, all modern improvements elegant home; one-third cash, balance one and two years.
$1,000 buys beautiful lot 44x125 to alley on Linden av

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

The Daily, per year.....$ 6.00
The Sunday (16 to 20 Pages).....2.00
The Daily and Sunday, per year.....8.00
The Weekly, per year (12 Pages).....1.00

All Editions Sent Postpaid to any address.

At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Contributors must keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will do so under no circumstances unless accompanied by return postage.

12 CENTS PER WEEK

For THE DAILY CONSTITUTION, or 20 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for THE DAILY and SUNDAY CONSTITUTION, or 67 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

REMOLDS & HOLLIDAY,
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Address, CONSTITUTION BUILDING, Atlanta, Ga.

Where to Find The Constitution.

THE CONSTITUTION can be found on sale as follows:
New York—Brentano's, No. 5 Union Square.
Fifth Avenue Hotel News Stand.
Cincinnati—J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine street.
Washington—Metropolitan Hotel.

ATLANTA, GA., January 2, 1893.

New Educational Theories.

President Eliot now comes forward with an article in The Forum combating the old theory that arithmetic is the best study to develop the reasoning powers.

This eminent educator says that education means observing, recording, comparing and logical conclusion, and that arithmetic teaches none of these. The development claimed for it could be obtained in any other study. Furthermore, arithmetic, beyond addition, multiplication, subtraction and addition is but little used in practical life.

Undoubtedly, this view will be more startling than the crusade against classical education. But this seems to be an age of upheaval. We are smashing all the old theories, and education cannot escape the prevailing epidemic.

Recently there has been a peculiar literary reaction. In the old days it was thought that extensive general reading was a part of a literary man's equipment. This idea is gradually being exploded, and now our successful writers are insisting that they have confined their reading to the Bible, Shakespeare and a few of the oldest and best books. Only the other day a well-known novelist explained her success by saying that she had been spared what is called a thorough education, and had never read a book written in the past two generations.

It is quite likely that some of these educational and literary anarchists talk right. To make others stare and gasp, that there is more than one grain of sound sense in what they say. We are entering upon a more independent intellectual era, and the world is coming to the conclusion that people can acquire a useful education that will give them mastery, without being dominated with a few professors and textbooks. But the danger is that those who most need a routine education will be among the kickers. It may do for strong minds to follow their bent, but some system must be formed by which like the old educational system will not be formed at all. The boy who is left to educate himself never do it. The successful men of science, literature and art who have little or nothing of the schoolmaster and the books of their day are the exceptions. Perhaps it is not too much to say that they have the gift of genius. They can make their own rules, but ordinary mortals must undergo a different training. It is well to bear this in mind.

How to Fight Cholera.

No matter how strict our quarantine regulations may be on the coast, we cannot control Canada and Mexico, and it will be very easy for cholera to enter by one of the two countries and then cross our borders.

We believe in maintaining the strictest quarantine possible at our ports, but our best safeguard will be judicious sanitary measures at home. If we clean up our cities and towns, and see to it that the people have wholesome food and pure water, immigrants may come and go and the Asiatic plague, but the disease will not become epidemic.

No country is not safe with a quarantine the cholera season; a clean one can do without it. But as we cannot expect a perfect quarantine or perfect sanitation, we must try both precautions and make the most of them.

If the experts are right in their judgment we may expect a touch of cholera this spring. Whether it will be confined to a few scattering cases or become epidemic will depend upon the work of the state and local sanitary authorities in the next three months.

The Spread of Socialism.

Socialistic leaders in Russia, Germany, England and the United States, by different methods, but the same distance of their proposed reforms, the property of everybody to everybody.

In conservative England we find Sidney Gain, the leader of the Liberals, advocating the following reforms:

Compulsory eight-hour day for all.

Trade-option short-hour day for workers.

Compensation for injuries to workmen without litigation.

Old age insurance to provide old-age pensions.

Mr. Chamberlain says that most shopkeepers and their assistants favor shorter hours, but voluntary action is impossible, and the minority would stand out and force the majority. He, therefore, believes that the local authorities be empowered to enforce the regulations petitioned for by two-thirds of those engaged in the trade. His argument in favor of forcing employers to pay damages to workmen injured in their service is a matter of justice to sustain it, and he says that his scheme of pensioning workmen over sixty-five at the rate of $5 a month would not cost England as much as our government pays out in pensions.

The trouble with the old-age pension scheme is that it would give money indiscriminately. Wage earners would be less inclined to save their money if they knew that at the age of sixty-five they would be taken care of whether they deserved it or not. It is altogether wrong to put the provident and the improvident on the same footing.

Mr. Chamberlain's idea, however, is popular in France, and we see something like it in Germany's state insurance. In this country the socialists want the earth. They would tax land so that nobody would want to own it. They would have the government run everything and employ everybody, and they would have enough fiat money issued to supply the financial needs of all.

In a general way this summarizes the demands of the milder class of socialists who favor peaceful methods. But there are others in Russia, Germany and France who believe that the use of dynamite would advance the cause of reform, and it is to be feared that those apostles of violence will do a good deal of damage before they get through.

If the socialistic craze makes any further progress we shall be forced to the conclusion that the world is in a state of general paresis. Just at present the cranks seem to be more than holding their own.

The Dead of Last Year.

Among the famous or well-known men who died last year were the khedive, the duke of Clarence and Marshal da Fousua, ex-president of Brazil.

In Catholic church circles Cardinals Simeoni, Lavigerie, Mermillod, Manning and Howard, and General Anderledy of the Society of Jesus are among the dead.

The Protestant church lost two famous preachers, Mr. Spurgeon and Noah Porter, formerly president of Yale.

The grim reaper gathered in his notable harvest Emile de Lavelege, Sir Morell Mackenzie, Robert Franz, Judge Bradley, Cyrus W. Field, Jay Gould, President Harrison's wife and Hon. Henry W. Hilliard.

In the ranks of literature the following have left vacant places: Tennyson, Whittier, Whitman, Renan, George William Curtis, Edward A. Freeman and Mommsen.

These are perhaps the best known names in last year's necrological record.

The Highest Criticism.

We have read and heard much of late concerning this ecclesiastical fake. The phrase involves no little self-complacency not to employ the stronger term, "asmacy," on the part of its advocates. It is by no means a novelty in either sacred or profane history. As early as the days of Celsus and Porphyry and down to those feeble imitators, Briggs and Preserved Smith, it has lifted up its critical heel like Jeshurun of the olden time. For men of acknowledged learning like Strauss and Comte we have a measure of respect, but for mere sciolists we are inclined to greet them with a derisive sneer.

But, as we have already suggested, this "higher criticism" has made at times a conspicuous figure in profane literature. For a season it was fashionable amongst a class of German critics to deny the personality of Homer. More frequently still it was the style to assign to the Iliad and Odyssey a mythical origin as Strauss had done for the fourth gospel.

The tale of Troy divine, apart from the wrath of Achilles, was attributed to a class of rhapsodists like the minnesingers of Provence and the scalds of Scandinavia. These it was averred lived at a later period than Homer. So likewise the wide wanderings of Ulysses were, according to this theory, simply outlined by the blind old bard, and the filling in was by rhapsodists who lived as late as the age of Pisistratus, the Athenian tyrant, and the alleged compiler of the Homeric song. The basis of this theory was that in the Homeric age writing was to the Greeks an unknown art. The discovery of the famous "Moabite stone" and the late excavations in the Troad demonstrate the fact that the Greeks 1000 B. C. did have a written alphabet for which they were indebted to the Phoenicians. So much for the worthlessness of this result of the "higher criticism."

Ignatius Donnelly's onslaught on the historical Shakespeare is in the same vein. His effort was of a bolder sort and yet he is not wanting in partisans who would discrown the bard of Avon and credit the best of his works to Sir Francis Bacon, who once sat on the woolsack.

With a like audacity the higher critics have assailed the Pentateuch discrediting its statements and denying the authorship of Moses. Taking their cue from Colenso, the bishop of Natal, they may have made no little stir in ecclesiastical circles and unsettling the faith of thousands as to the authenticity of the first five books of the Hebrew canon. And yet, in addition to the internal evidences of the truth and accuracy of the Mosaic record there have been found numerous inscriptions on the rock of the sinatic desert confirming the history of Israel's journeying as recorded in Exodus and Numbers.

But why prolong this investigation when it is remembered that their assaults upon the truth of the sacred scriptures have been repelled almost innumerable times? As for the attack on the inspiration of the canonical writings, it has in the main been the merest logomachy leading "no whither," as Carlyle felicitously expresses it, or else landing in some "lame and impotent conclusion."

The recent suspension of Mr. Preserved Smith from the functions of the Christian ministry should serve as a warning to others. The last one of these clerical perverts should be unfrocked until by repentance and retraction they are absolved from the ecclesiastical penalty.

Much of this trouble arises from "a little learning," which Alexander Pope long ago pronounced a dangerous thing. In other instances it is an insatiate craving for newspaper notoriety which has spoiled the fortunes of thousands who, but for this infirmity, might have been honored in life and lamented in death.

One of the results of university extension is the spread of the football fever.

With Senator Carlisle as secretary of the treasury there will be fewer discriminations against silver in the transactions of the government. He would at least carry out the law, and he is not opposed to the remonetization of silver.

We now hear of no democratic opposition to an extra session. Congress will meet, organize, put the machinery of tariff reform in motion and adjourn.

The democrat who is afraid that his party will do something desperate with the tariff appears to have retired from the arena of discussion.

It should be borne in mind that Edward Murphy, Jr., was a confidante and a coworker of Samuel J. Tilden. We judge from this that he is a man of more than ordinary ability.

No democrat can afford to forget that the interests of the people are more important than those of the millionaire manufacturers.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

C. S. Lanier, the poetic, picturesque son of the lamented Sidney Lanier, the successor to William Dean Howells on The Cosmopolitan, reached in a bound a prestige unknown to his father's youth. Not until the Lippincott took him up did Sidney Lanier's poetry find a hearing. Young Lanier is a Johns Hopkins man. Likewise is the staff of The Review of Reviews. When Dr. Shaw, its masterly young editor, wanted an article on Howells for The Review an associate recommended Lanier. Desirous that the young southerner should meet Howells, Dr. Shaw gave a dinner. The novelist is given to helping young men who strike his fancy. Happily for young Lanier, he struck Howells hard. Consequently his present power in the cosmopolitan.

Hon. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, says that our government should buy the Panama canal and push the work through. If we do not buy it the French will finish it and it will compete with our Nicaragua canal.

Napoleon Ney, a grandson of the great marshal, has an article in The Arena on recent experiments by students of occultism in Paris. He says: "Direct communications between adepts separated by great distances, the transportation of heavy objects through space, letters passing in a few moments from Moscow to Paris, flowers, covered with dew, produced in a closed room, the rapid germination of roots placed in the earth in the presence of spectators, and which in less than an hour, attain, under the influence of magnetic passes, their entire growth, producing fragrant flowers; levitation (suspension in the air without support); double personality; apparition and materialization of the astral body—these are some of the experiments which have been made many times in Paris, and which have within a few months been repeated in part by M. Pelletier."

"All these experiments are realized by the utilization of natural forces alone, of which as yet man has but little control, and which Colonel de Rochas, the learned director of the Polytechnic school in Paris, has so justly called the 'undefined forces.'

"Dr. Crookes, of the Royal Society of London, a correspondent of the French institute, reports double personality in the case of Miss Florence Cook, a young, fair, plump woman, who materialized a slender, blonde phantom, who during several months appeared to Dr. Crookes and his friends in his chemical laboratory, near Miss Cook, who was sleeping. The most determined efforts were made to prevent cheating. Electric currents of high tension formed a closed circuit around the observers; balances, dynamometres, and photographic registering apparatus controlled the results. The phantom rose, walked, talked to the assistants, gave them her hand, related her past life, permitted herself to be photographed, etc."

GEORGIA GOSSIP.

The Athens Banner says that the dispensary law is working well and the people do not desire to have the whisky question reopened.

A petition favoring the reappointment of Hon. John W. Nelms to the former post as United States marshal for this district, is being largely signed in the several counties over which he had jurisdiction.

Professor J. Colton Lynes says that if Thomasville will give the South Georgia Military college $3,000 per annum it will put the institution upon a firm and sucessful basis.

They had a "bal poudre" at an Albany hotel the other night. At the coming Chautauqua they ought to give the common people some stereopticon explanations of what "bal poudre" means.

The widow of Colonel J. T. McConnel still retains and cherishes the old wooden penstock and rusteu penpoint with which her honored husband signed the ordinance which declared the sovereignty of Georgia in 1861.

"Lord" Beresford wrote from the Rome jail to The Tribune neatly and effusively returning thanks to the sheriff for the excellent Christmas dinner provided for the county's involuntary guests.

A Chinese boy, who is a convert to Christianity and goes by the name of G. H. Bell, delivered an interesting lecture upon the people and customs of his native land in Montezuma recently.

Augusta wants a lot of new, big, high-roofed buildings—among others a new depot, a grand hotel on Green street, a Young Men's Christian Association hall and a tall insurance and office building. Why not just extend Augusta's corporate limits to take in Atlanta—and you have their equivalents?

There is a lively lot of betting in Savannah on the local elections, especially between Ryals and Russell men backing their favorites for the treasurership of the county.

Major Bacon and ex-Judge Miller will practice law together in Macon. They will make an exceptionally strong legal team.

Southern College Athletic Association.

From The Baltimore Sun.

The formation of an inter-collegiate athletic association of the southern college students, which took place Wednesday at Richmond, is a move to be commended, southern institutions, as a rule, have not given the encouragement to athletic training, the gymnasium and field sports as the northern or eastern colleges, in some of which physical culture has, with great advantage, been made obligatory and part of the regular course. The institutions represented at the Richmond meeting, which formed the Southern Athletic Association, included the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; St. John's College, Anapolis; University of Virginia; University of North Carolina; Wake Forest College, N. C.; University of the South; University of Tennessee, and the University of Alabama. The objects of the association are to promote friendly competition between college teams of football and baseball players, and the rules laid down were rigidly against professionalism in the contests of the association. The teams will play in circuits—one comprising the states of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina; the other comprising the states of Tennessee and Alabama. The organization is a step in the right direction. Southern youths are, as a rule, fine, well developed youngsters, who live much out of doors, and when they get the necessary training will be able to tackle the northern teams with credit.

Kin to Grover.

From The Louisville Commercial.

Rev. Henry W. Cleveland, of this city, is the proud kinsman of the great Grover. I saw the old gentleman the other day, and in speaking of the next president he said: "Our grandfathers were brothers. Grover Cleveland thought a great deal of my mother, who, when he was sheriff used to write to him frequently and give him some sound advice. He has rather a strange way of thinking about putting his relatives into office. Now, Colonel Tom Shirley, and a great many prominent democrats, were very anxious that he should give me some good appointment, when he was president before.

"Well, at that time, he expressed an opinion to the effect that he was opposed to giving any of his relatives office. Then the matter was dropped of course.

"I am in hopes he will change his mind in this regard, during his second term."

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

The Augusta Chronicle says "all hail" for a new year's comment. If that is meant for a weather request, we protest.

Happy new year to all our Georgia contemporaries! May the months grow more golden for them until the silver Christmas time comes again with free coinage and democratic harmony to crown the cycle.

The Constitution is receiving so many kind discriminating compliments from the weekly and daily press of both the state and south that it is really impossible to give space to them all. We are grateful for these generous encomiums and hope that our relations with our confres another year will be even happier than any other in all the years of our history.

Sid Lewis, of The Sparta Ishmaelite, is trying to teach Tom Watson that there is punishment after death.

The editor of The Rockdale Banner is a candidate for county surveyor. It goes without argument that he would make a good one, if elected. The man who can map out as good a weekly newspaper as is The Banner can certainly plot county farms to perfection.

The Darien Timber Gazette is of the opinion that Cleveland is competent to form his own cabinet, without so much miscellaneous volunteer assistance. Come to think of it, that appears to be a reasonable view of the case.

Colonel Walsh's New Year resolution is an eminently just one. He has been publishing The Chronicle two years at $6 per year, and the experiment has not been a fair arrangement. The Chronicle is well worth the $10 that will be the annual subscription hereafter.

The Greenesboro Herald-Journal is one of those weekly newspapers that pleases both the eye and the news palate. It bears with it the infallible marks of enterprise, common sense and influence. As Uncle Remus remarks: "We wish it mighty well!"

Brother Cooper and John Locke Martin are making The Rome Tribune one of the front rank journals of this section. It has good, fat editorials and city features that demonstrate a winning order of enterprise.

Harry Stillwell Edwards's story in yesterday's Macon News was a veritable literary gem and The News itself furnished a handsome setting for the polished article.

The Albany News says Editor and Congressman-elect Ben Russell, will soon be counting crossties between Bainbridge and Washington city. Scarcely, we think. Ben got such a good, rousing majority that he can "walk on velvet" for the next two years, at least. It is the other fellow who must "hoof it."

The Darien Timber Gazette gives the world a wide margin. But the columns that it does display are laden with the meatiest of news and sauced with the salt breezes of the City by the Sea.

IN SOUTHERN SANCTUMS.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat says there are too many symptoms about that the president's powers in this country is trending toward czarism. But the Times-Democrat really knows that any president acting czarish would not remain president long and would make a mighty poor specimen of a czar after the "fierce democracie" got through with him.

Commenting on Senator Zeb Vance's remark that "the horse that pulled the plow should get the fodder," The Memphis Commercial says:

"Considering the American people as the horse and good government as the fodder the sentiment is eminently just. But if Senator Vance means to compare the horse that pulled the plow to the politician who pulled the wires, and uses the word "fodder" as a synonym for postoffice his simile is open to very severe criticism. Where does the owner of the horse come in?"

The Birmingham News, speaking of the frequent highway outrages in that city, an-

They must be stopped at all hazzards. If the police and other lawful authorities are incompetent, inadequate and powerless, why then the people must rise in their might, put themselves on guard, and drive the thieves and thugs, tramps, vagrant and all suspicious characters of whatever type from the city."

The Texas Christian Advocate says:

"There is an idea afloat that preachers, as a rule, are not good financiers, but let any man who boasts of his superiority in this matter undertake to support the same family and feed the same crowd of friends (?) that the average preacher supports with the same salary and see where he will be at when he comes to close up his books. The truth is, nine-tenths of the preachers are experts in the art of making buckle and tongue meet, and if they were always paid even the pittance 'allowed' them they would have a few dollars laid up for a rainy day."

The Memphis Appeal-Avalanche, strongly advocating a law and order regime on the Christmas day celebrations says:

"Just why the birth of the Savior should be celebrated with gunpowder and whisky—two articles unknown at the time of Christ—is something of a wonder."

The Fort Worth Gazette makes a center shot in this brief, emphatic paragraph:

"The way to stop murder is to make fools ineligible for jurymen."

The Wheeling Register sends forth the following very suggestive conundrum:

"If the governor of South Carolina signs that prohibition bill how can he ever look the governor of North Carolina in the face again?"

The Asheville Citizen presents this novel view of John D. Rockefeller's millions given to the Chicago University:

"It was really given by the people who buy monopoly oil. North Carolinians gave their share when, several months ago, they paid full price for a dangerously poor oil, but as good as they were allowed to have at that time by the Standard Oil Company."

SOUTHERN SCINTILLATIONS.

In Greenville, S. C., a negro shot a white man for taking too much freedom with said negro's wife; and the people of the community approve of the negro's action. So "the world do move," sure enough!

Texas has fifty seven counties, each of which is larger than the state of Rhode Island. But the people are fewer and further between in the Texas counties than they are in Rhode Island.

The criminal court is making Memphis too hot for the gamblers and the dead game sports are skedaddling to other fields.

District Attorney Adams, in New Orleans, has had the chief of police arrested and bonded to answer for not enforcing the Sunday laws. That is the right sort of law and order club to use.

The Illinois Central railway system has determined to make its southern general headquarters in Memphis.

"Becky" Stevens, a notorious white woman in Nashville, suicided on account of some trouble with her negro lover. She was, in her lifetime, the cause of the death to several men, and was descended from a highly respectable family. But she earned the wages of sin and collected them with her own hand.

Sam Parrott, of Atlanta, has resigned his position as president of the Chickamauga company and will return to Atlanta to reside. residence here.

The Greenesboro Record does not think the lynchings are having a pronounced effect in the way of preventing crime in the old North state. It discourages the hemp homeopathy.

The Tennessee legislature will have the convict lease question to wrestle with again during the coming session. There is an unmistakeable demand for the abrogation of the convict leases and the employment of the convicts in making public roads.

A Chattanooga woman has eloped with a tombstone agent. He probably beguiled her with his epi-taffy.

The Knights of Labor are raising an appeal for aid to defray the expenses defending the indicted East Tennessee [illegible].

The old year "blew out" in Birmingham. All the steam whistles in the city sounded to celebrate the exit of the old gray old pilgrim.

SAM SMALL AT DEGIVE'S.

He Draws a Big Audience and His Address Was the Best Heard for Some Time.

A splendid and representative audience filled parquet and circles of DeGive's opera house last night to hear Rev. Sam Small's Sunday evening lecture on "The Vestibule Train of the Century."

These lectures have won an instant popularity with the intellectual and religious people of Atlanta and those present last evening were gratified to hear Mr. Small announce that the series would be extended indefinitely. Hereafter there will be provision made for a complete musical programme to accompany each lecture, and the numbers will be rendered by the best choir and solo talent in the city. The purpose of these exercises is to popularize the moral views of subjects affecting the life, religion and patriotism of the people.

The subject of the lecture last night was happily chosen. Mr. Small explained lucidly why the modern vestibule train typifies the tremendous energies and ample accessories of our latter day civilization, and upon the model of such a train he coupled together in a sensible, pithy and eloquent fashion his commentaries upon current life and movements.

Taking the engine as the representative of "power," the lecturer remarked, in part:

"This is emphatically the age of powers. Steam and electricity are the twin giants who turn the stupendous machinery of the world's industrial enterprises. Wind and water are now but supplements to these usurpers of the armaments of energy. Since 1840 the world's power in steam energy has grown from two millions to sixty million horse powers; twenty millions of which belongs to these United States, and twelve millions of that to our railroad movements alone. Power in traffic, power in manufactures, power in the economies of ordinary life, power in war, are all concentered in the wondrous moving wheels of modern inventions. But in the busy mazes of all these wondrous works is discernible 'the spirit of the living creature,'—the marvelous God-made machine called man, who is the real dynamo of the multiform combinations of power. To him God gave both the power and the commandment to effect the dissect nature, rob her of her potentialities, harness them to his purposes and thus accomplish his destiny in the triumphant conquest of the material world. Patiently, persistently and nobly the divine ordinance is being worked out. The broad vision of the world as it proves the upward, onward march of humanity toward the achievement of the divine ideal.

"The tender to the engine carries the resources of its active energies. So God has provided us, as people, with resources that are inexhaustible and ever item fitted to its place in the great processes of our progressive civilization. Into the broad apron of this hemisphere He has emptied the riches of His beneficence. We lack nothing in the way of resources and materials to make us the grandest, happiest, richest people in powers and performances on the face of this great globe.

"The mail car stands for the intelligence of the age—an age unrivalled for the scope, enterprise and acquirements of its intellectual labors. The pulpit, the press and the public schools constitute the splendid triunion of popular and universal education. Morals, history and facts employ these in constant, cumulative and conquering activity. The one is the constant sun, the other the electric search light, the last the stellar splendor continually deepening of our intellectual system. Without musty traditions, black letter editions of defunct love, and universities hoar with age and musty with medical mysticisms, we we are easily the brightest, readiest and most popularly learned people of the age. Some day out of our newly founded universities, like those built upon the generosity of Johns Hopkins and John D. Rockefeller, will stream out over the world the acknowledged illuminati of their generations.

"The express car typifies our abundant and growing wealth. This nation is creating and evolving wealth faster than any other country in any other age of the world." Mr. Small then denounced the professional "calamity howlers" and those who would hound down men of wealth because they have wealth. God has not denounced the acquisition, but the misuse of wealth, said Mr. Small.

"God made Abraham so rich that his returns would have bankrupted the financial acumen of the Fulton county board of equalizers to properly adjust them for taxation! (Laughter.) Rich men, it is true, as Scriptures say, may find it hard to serve God and employ Mammon in honest and unselfish labors; but because a man dies rich and did not dispose of his money as we would have advised, gives us no warrant to declare that he has gone to hell! (Applause.) I don't know whether any particular rich man has died and gone to hell recently. To judge such a man, to array his record and pronounce that the clear logic of it is that he is where Dives, (whoever he was, for I cannot find him in the Bible!) went—in hell—is to assume a function and to pronounce a judgment all too fearful for me." (Applause.)

Mr. Small then spoke of the baggage car as the exponent of living and luxury; the buffet car as carrying the tynes of our besetting vices; the sleepers, the dining cars, the observation cars, as having their representative character toward our methods of life.

On the "Jim Crow" car, Mr. Small remarked that it did not belong in the vestibule train. He was sorry that our negro people think separate cars for their race are an evidence of enmity and barbarious discrimination. Mr. Small explained the theory upon which the discrimination rested and that theory had the sanction of the highest judicial tribunal in America. The separate cars are guarantees of peace to both races and not evidences of prejudice and persecution against the colored race.

The lecture closed with a strong and eloquent plea for faith, unity and charity in working out a holier life and civilization.

The subject of Mr. Small's lecture next Sunday evening, it being Andrew Jackson day as well, will be "The Democracy of Jesus," and will treat of the governmental application of the principles and moral sentiments of Jesus of Nazareth.

An Ex-Georgian.

From The Kansas City Star.

The departure of General John H. Rice for Texas deprives Kansas of a prominent and familiar figure. General Rice, a Georgian of Georgians, came over to Kansas from that old state, immediately fell in with the "boys" and became interested in their undertakings, and for years has been an enthusiastic Kansas man, editing newspapers, running for office and performing with distinguished ability the duties devolved upon a thoroughbred Kansan. He was "into" everything and his Georgian voice, attuned to the seething terms which he occasionally uses to describe the seething of the rigging and the roaring of the [illegible]. And now he is going to Texas to edit [illegible] Reporter-Chronicle, and with his Georgian [illegible] and Kansas education he will make the Texas Horse now. The general will assist in covered with the benedictions of his old friends and neighbors in Kansas and Missouri.

Senator and Mrs. Colquitt.

Senator Colquitt had a quiet day yesterday and seemed a little better last night than he has been for some days past. He talked some to [illegible] about him but was not strong by any means. Mrs. Colquitt was not so well as on Saturday and was quite weak all through the day.

The Biggest of Hailstones.

Gay Hill, Tex., Letter to The Galveston News.

The [illegible] hailstorm near Gay Hill occurred about 4:30 o'clock p. m. Tuesday, 6th instant. About 2 o'clock p. m. heavy clouds appeared in the west, and as they slowly approached a roaring sound was heard, such as usually indicates a coming hailstorm. Lightning accompanied by distant thunder, suggested an unusual storm. About six miles distant from my point of observation the clouds divided. A light-colored cloud passed out from the more dense cloud toward the southeast, while the latter continued its course toward the east. This cloud brought with it a deuge of rain, but far above it, at a high altitude, was another cloud of a pinkish cast, which moved also toward the east.

About [illegible] minutes after the rain commenced small hailstones fell, and each moment larger ones fell than the preceding, until they reached the size of small hen eggs. After falling for about fifteen minutes the hail and rain ceased for probably two minutes. Then it commenced again to rain heavily and continued for probably ten minutes, with a higher wind, and it was during this interval that the wonderfully large hailstones fell.

This remarkable hail fell in large lumps, ranging from three to six inches in diameter. I heard of one piece eight inches in diameter, which weighed four pounds. They were, as a rule, spherical in form, but some were somewhat flat, and nearly all were covered with oval knobs. They fell in small areas about two feet apart, while in other places only one would fall in a space twenty feet square. The average under my observation was about one hailstone to every three feet square. The earth was thoroughly saturated with water, and some of the large pieces penetrated the ground to soft places about three inches.

I gathered about a bushel of the largest pieces after the [illegible] ceased, and in a very little while I placed them in a sack, which I put in a box and packed hay around without special care. Some of the pieces I exhibited in Brenham, for the reason that I preferred to give ocular demonstration in proof of the statement I made in relation to the size of the hail. After forty-two hours several of the pieces were seven inches in circumference. At this date, eleven days after it fell, about a quart of the hail remains. Its density is so great that I believe it will keep should you wish a sample. A most remarkable fact in connection with these large hailstones is that some of them have particles of dirt in the center. The question is, How did they get there?

EDWARD MURPHY, JR.

The Man Who Will Be Elected Senator from New York.

Among other points in its biographical sketch of Hon. Edward Murphy, who will be elected United States senator from New York on the 17th instant, Harpers' Weekly has the following:

"Mr. Murphy is a native of Rensselaer county, and has lived there during all the fifty-four years of his life. He is a brewer in Troy, and has amassed a large fortune, which is said to be invested in breweries, railroads and real estate. His business abil-

ity has never been questioned, and his personal integrity is held in high regard by those who know him best. He has been a democrat during the whole of his manhood, and since the campaign Governor Tilden made in 1876 for the presidency, Mr. Murphy has been prominent in New York state politics.

"As a politician he was a discovery of Governor Tilden, for whom he managed the caucuses is Rensselaer county so skillfully that a Tilden delegate was sent to St. Louis, though the politicians in command of the democratic machine in the county were opposed to Tilden's nomination. Mr. Murphy was then mayor of Troy, as he has been four times since. He was offered a place on the state committee, but declined on account of the official post that he held. Though not a member of the committee, he was very active in the campaign, and worked just as hard as though he was a committeeman. Since then he has been high in the councils of the democratic party of the state, and has usually been on the state committee. For some years past he has been chairman of the committee, and he acted as such during the last campaign.

"When Mr. Cleveland was nominated for governor, Mr. Murphy was offered the nomination for lieutenant governor, but declined, as the speakership of the state senate had no charms for him."

Mr. Murphy's ability and genuine democracy have made him a conspicuous leader in the front rank of the party. Like Governor Tilden, Senator Hill has made his coming colleague his confidential friend, and those who know him best predict that he will be a power in the senate. His election is virtually assured.

"Across the Potomac" Tonight.

This grand and successful military drama, by odds the best ever written upon the events of the last conflict, because it renders fuller justice to the chivalry and heroism of the southern soldiers, will be given a spectacular production today and tomorrow at the opera house.

This play, which is the work of two veterans of the late war, has been received with enthusiasm wherever it has been played, and critics warmly commend it for its impartiality in its lines and heroines are of the north and south, and, as shown in this play, are an honor to American manhood and womanhood. There is absolutely nothing in the drama's dialogue that will offend the most rabid partisan, and no class of men are prouder of the success achieved by "Across the Potomac" than the soldiers who participated in the late conflict. To the younger generation it will prove an impressive and interesting historical lesson.

The Louisville Commercial of Tuesday, December 6th, thus begun a two column eulogious notice of the play:

"Pitou & Alfriend's great five-act war drama was produced last night at the Masonic Temple theater with a perfect scenic environment, and by a large and competent cast of characters. The theater was occupied by an audience at once large and appreciative. Indeed, it was at times enthusiastic, the company being given three curtain calls. 'Across the Potomac' is not only a stirring war drama, but a love story of much interest. It is rather melodramatic, but wholesomely so, and pleased the large number of people who last evening witnessed it. It has been written in a spirit of the utmost fairness, and does justice to both north and south, with injustice to neither."

"The Planter's Wife."

Lovers of sterling drama have a treat in store for them Wednesday and Thursday, at nights and matinee, when "The Planter's Wife" will be presented for their delectation at DeGive's opera house. This play has been in this city before and has always proven a popular attraction. It is replete with humor and pathos. The production will be given with every attention to detail in scenic effects, and the cast is the strongest ever seen in the piece.

Our Favorite, "Jane."

That howling success, "Jane," with her brilliant supporting company direct from New York, will play at the DeGive's opera house for three performances—Friday and Saturday evening and Saturday matinee, January 6th and 7th.

The company presenting "Jane" is one of great merit, as the name of "Frohman" would suggest. Mr. Frohman has an enviable reputation for handling only the most legitimate attractions, and "Jane" is no exception to this rule. Adapted from the French, "Jane" possesses all the elements of bright, sparkling wit and refined humor always found in those successes produced in the gay capital of the sister republic, and "Jane" has the advantage over the original that there is no risque situations or anything in the way of double entendres.

"Jane" will be preceded by The New York Herald's prize comedietta entitled "Chums."

What Their Fathers Most Desire.

From The New York Tribune.

The pretty young Sunday school teacher was talking to the boys of her class about the value of rest. "Now, boys," she said, "tell me what is your fathers most desire when they return home from their labors all tired out? Tell me what they want more than anything else."

"Beer!" exclaimed their little voices in unison.

His Christmas Present.

From Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

He—What shall I get my dear little girl for Christmas?

She—Oh, darling, anything that my boy chose for me would be beautiful and precious in my sight.

And when "her boy" sent her six rosebuds and a box of bonbons she said: "Well, that's what I call pure gall."

A Prodigal Journalist.

From The Columbus, Ga., Enquirer-Sun.

The announcement that Rev. Sam Small's return to journalism would be a surprise to the country, if that point had not been passed already in the career of this widely known and erratic genius. He has played many parts so far without any exhibition of stage fright and has generally managed to make himself heard. He left a brilliant record in journalism when he entered the peripatetic field of evangelism, which he has followed since, with frequent raids upon the lecture platforms and the political stump. There is much doubt whether he is better equipped for any other service than his old profession, and his return to it, even temporarily, will be welcomed by his old newspaper friends and co-workers. It is stated that he has a desk in the editorial rooms of The Atlanta Constitution, a paper which has had the benefit of his brightest and best journalistic effort. If long absence has not dulled his gifted pencil we may expect some bright work in the future, at any rate, Colonel Small is welcomed back to the fold from which he has so long strayed.

CAPT. MOSS'S DINNER.

He Gives the Morning Watch an Elegant Dining.

PRESENTS TO ALL THE OFFICERS.

Chief Connolly Remembers His Men and Is in Turn Remembered by Them—A Gift-Making Day.

Yesterday was a day of presents with the police, fittingly wound up last night by a banquet to the members of the morning watch, tendered them by Captain Moss and Sergeants Ozburn and Brennan. The banquet last night was one of the nicest affairs of the kind that the [illegible] bluecoats ever enjoyed. It was spread in the elegant diningroom of Folsom's cafe and the menu was the very best.

At 10 o'clock the members of the watch, more than forty strong, seated themselves around the table and the dinner began. Captain Moss desired to invite his friends to be present, but the proprieties of the occasion would not admit of it, and he had only bluebirds present.

At the outset Captain Moss made a neat and happy little speech, which put the boys in a good humor. He spoke of the past year's work and complimented the men upon their efficiency. He said he was more than pleased that the best feelings existed between himself and them, and he felt that everything would continue as pleasant in the future as in the past. He thanked the men for the support they had given him in the past year and commended them most highly for the bravery they had shown in the perils through which they had passed. He bespoke for them happy and prosperous futures and closed with hearty New Year's wishes to all.

Upon the conclusion of Captain Moss's remarks he was most pleasantly surprised. Patrolman Graves arose and in a neat little talk presented him with an elegant gold-headed cane. The presentation was made on behalf of the captain's command and was feelingly responded to. Patrolman Graves presented Sergeant Brenning with a magnificent pin and pair of cuff buttons with masonic emblem. Patrolman Terry's charm. Sergeant Ozburn and Brennan Ozburn with an elegant watch chain and [illegible] Sergeant Brennan [illegible] made happy responses. The beautiful spread was then enjoyed by the men. It was a jovial, happy crowd, and they were never in a brighter mood. After dinner speeches were made by Patrolmen Barrow, Cooper, Martin, Jett, Duhme, Abbott, Holt and Liman. The speeches were all short and bright. The banquet was heartily enjoyed by the policemen present, and the ties between them and their officers were strengthened. Captain Moss is loved by his men and two more popular sergeants than Ozburn and Brenning cannot be found.

The Chief Remembered.

Chief Connolly was most handsomely remembered by the mounted force yesterday. He was presented with a valuable umbrella by them. The presentation was made by Officer Moncrief and was responded to by the chief in a speech.

Chief Connolly did not fail to remember the entire force yesterday. He laid in a wholesale supply of Havanna cigars and supplied the men.

Captain Manly and His Men.

The mounted department remembered their captain, Manly, in the nicest sort of way. He, too, was the recipent of a handsome umbrella. Sergeant White and Jennings was each presented wtih an umbrella.

Yesterday was indeed a happy day with the policemen, and good feeling seemed to run rampant. The force was never so harmoniously working together as now, and the men seem to feel pride in their work and in honoring their officers. The city is to be congratulated on her superior police force.

LINCOLN'S GREAT INTELLECT.

He Could Talk with Interest on Every Subject.

Marquis de Chambrun, in his "Personal Recollections of Mr. Lincoln" in Scribner's Magazine, says: "Any one hearing him express his ideas, or think aloud, either upon one of the great topics which absorbed him or on an incidental question, was not long in finding out the marvelous rectitude of his mind, nor the accuracy of his judgment.

"I have heard him give his opinion on statesmen, argue political problems, always with astounding precision and justness. I have heard him speak of a woman who was considered beautiful, discuss the particular character of her appearance, distinguish what was praiseworthy from what was open to criticism, all that with the sagacity of an artist. Lately two letters, in which he speaks of Shakespeare, and in particular of Macbeth, have been published; his judgment evinces that sort of delicacy and soundness of taste that would honor a great literary critic. He had formed himself by the difficult and powerful process of lonely meditation.

"During his rough and humble life he had had constantly with him two books which the western settler always keeps on one of the shelves of his hut—the Bible and Shakespeare. From the Bible he had absorbed that religious color in which he was pleased to clothe his thoughts; with Shakespeare he had learned to reflect on man and passions. In certain respects one can question whether

SIX ESCAPE JAIL.

Asbury Gentry, Convicted of Murder, With Five Others,

OVERPOWER THE JAILERS AND WALK,

Empty-Handed, Without a Weapon Except Their Strength,

THEY TAKE THE KEYS FROM THE ARMED

Jailers, Unlock the Doors of the Jail, and Run Off Into the Dark—A Big Escape Last Night.

The biggest, boldest, nerviest and most daring jail escape planned or executed in this city was made from the Fulton county jail last night at 7:45 o'clock.

While two burly negroes held the jailers, Asbury Gentry, convicted of murder; Henry Miller, convicted of counterfeiting, and four negroes, Dan McCullough, Guy Body, John Whitfield and Charley Prince walked out of the door, locked it after them and ran off into the murky darkness.

One negro wrested the keys from Assistant Jailer White and while two others held him and Jailer Mattox, unlocked the doors and all rushed out.

It was but the work of a moment.

Hardly a word was spoken.

Before the surprised jailers had time to recover from their astonishment, the bold prisoners were out and away.

Five minutes later a dozen policemen were on the spot.

They could but stand and hold their hands in helplessness, utter and complete, and admire the reckless daring of the men who had just walked from prison to liberty.

The jailers had not yet recovered from their shock of surprise and told of the delivery in but broken sentences.

The grave nature of the charges against the escapes made their going away one of the most serious jail deliveries ever known in the history of the state.

Asbury Gentry, convicted and sentenced to be hung for murder in one of the most sensational cases ever on the criminal records of the state, and noted for his daring, bravery and courage, had gone.

The public who had kept up with this sensational case would be, indeed, taken by surprise at the news of his last and most brilliant achievement in a life made famous for deeds of daring.

That he was a bold, nervy man, afraid of nothing living, and little else besides his whole career was proof. This last act, a masterpiece, was but in keeping with his life of great deeds of risk and sheer courage.

Then there was Miller, reputed to be bold and daring, afraid of nothing. He is gone.

Natural enough, people who came rushing excitedly to the jail to ask about the delivery, first inquired if Gentry and Miller were gone. Those who knew them knew that no men in the prison would be quicker to execute a daring plan of escape.

The very boldness of the affair challenged the admiration of all.

Without a single weapon, but brute strength, and against fearful odds, those men had gathered the jailers, who were armed with pistols, overpowered them, unlocked the doors and run into the streets beneath the glare of the electric lights.

Away into the darkness they had fled like frightened hares—fled from the justice they feared.

While the jailers told the squad of policemen of it, not yet five hundred yards away the fugitives were running into security and liberty. Running past crowds of people hurrying home from church, and past policemen on their beats, running out of the range of pursuers, running into hiding.

Which way the men had gone could not be told, and pursuit was baffled at the very outset.

They were gone. They had done it boldly. They were making for liberty. That was the extent of the jailers knowledge.

The police could do nothing. Which way should they go? There was no particular direction that the prisoners would have been likely to take than another. To go to the west or east might be to go directly away from the fugitives.

Porter Stocks stood in the door of the jail, and might now be at liberty had he but chosen to have walked out. He leaped out of bed to assist the jailers, but the big prisoners rushed past him, and ran out. He stood between the jailers and liberty but made no move to go.

He gave the alarm, and a moment after the prisoners had gone out and left the jailers locked inside the inner walls of the prison, a government prisoner unlocked the door.

Stocks was more surprised than the jailers, seemingly.

But a few minutes before, Gentry and Miller had been in his cell. He had just pulled the door of his cell shut, and laid down upon his bunk.

He heard the noise of shuffling feet, and sounds of struggles at the door. He jerked the grated door open in a trice and was in the hallway.

The men were rushing past the door as he came out. He took it in in an instant and tried to catch hold of the hindmost prisoner. The man was too quick for him and was out the next instant.

In less than a minute and a half's time the whole thing was done.

One minute, the prisoners were secure within the strong walls of the jail. The next they were free upon the open streets, free to go where they chose.

It was done so quickly, so coolly, so silently, so suddenly, so entirely without warning, that the jailers could hardly realize what had happened.

Hardly a word was spoken. One of the negroes who held the jailer said gently: "I won't hurt you."

How They Did It.

Sundays are always quiet at the jail, and yesterday was exceptionally so. The prisoners spent the day lounging in the corridors, gossiping away the hours. In the afternoon the usual Sabbath service was held. It was held almost opposite the door of cell No. 11, in which Gentry and Miller were confined.

Cell No. 11 is on the first floor of the jail, on the left side of the hallway. It is thirty feet from the main entrance to the inner jail. Three cells separate it from the cell occupied by Porter Stocks. Stocks occupies the cell nearest the door which opens upon the jail entrance.

Miller and Gentry occupy cell No. 11 together. At nights it seems that they have been allowed the privilege of exercising in the hallway. This privilege is enjoyed by all of the prisoners during the day. Miller and Gentry are included in the list of those who are allowed the freedom of the hallway. At night it is their custom to walk back and forth through the corridor after other prisoners have been locked in.

In the exercise of due care and caution, there would be no risk in allowing these prisoners in the hallway. Two doors, heavily barred and fastened, stand between them and liberty. The outer door, which open from the street into the jail office is of the heaviest of iron, and is always securely locked. A still heavier and still more securely fastened door separates the jail office from the prison where the prisoners are confined. The entrance to this inner door is confined in an iron cage, and this cage is secured by a door. The cell occupied by Porter Stocks opens into this cage and is separated by it from the hallway of the prison. Entrance to the hallway from Stocks's cell is made easy through the door of the cage which is fastened by means of sliding rod, which can be operated either from without or within.

It was inside this cage, and in front of Porter Stocks's cell that the two jailers were standing when they were attacked by the prisoners. The inner door was open behind them. They had opened the cage door to get into the hallway where the prisoners stood waiting to scape.

Only he two jailers and he outer jail door stood between them and liberty. The keys to that outer door were in the hands of the jailers. The jailers were off their guard. They were not even thinking of an attempt at escape.

Quick as thought a burly negro caught Mattox, the smaller of the two jailers and hurled him through the cage door into the hallway six feet away as if he had been a child. Another grabbed White and held him fast. White held the keys and the negro who caught hold of him had them from him in a moment.

Gentry and Miller stood just inside the hallway making no move. As soon as the negro secured the keys they rushed up and out the doorway into the jail office.

Some one of them carried the keys, the jailers do not know who. While the two negroes still held the jailers the outer doorway was unlocked, and the men walked into liberty. The men who held the jailers turned them loose when the door was open, and followered the others. They locked the inner door of the jail and left the jailers prisoners within the walls of the jail.

Porter Stocks and the two jailers were the only persons who witnessed the escape. No one else was inside the hallway. The prisoners were inside their cells sleeping.

The jail office, through which the six men had passed in escaping was deserted and there was no one to liberate the jailers.

They cried out loudly for assistance and their cries were heard by two revenue prisoners, Dodson and Swayne, who were in the cookroom below. They came rushing up and took in the situation at a glance. The door was open and they could have joined the escapes had they wished, but they made no attemp to do so, although Dodson had been sentenced to thirteen months in the Columbus, O., penitentiary.

They unlocked the jail door and let the jailers out. A telephone message was sent to police headquarters and in five minutes after the prisoners had gone Captain Thompson was at the jail with a dozen men. Hastily the jailers told them of what had happened and Captain Thompson sent at once to Keeper Donaldson of the county caingang for his dogs. The dogs were not sent.

Sheriff Morrow and Deputy Sheriff Barnes were notified of the escape and they took measures to capture the fugitives.

Telegrams were sent to places where it was thought likely they might go. The idea of trailing the fugitives with bloodhounds was abandoned as hopeless. The policemen on duty were notified of the escapes and instructed to look out for them.

The escape seems to have been planned and executed with the greatest coolness and deliberation. It was done so quietly that not a dozen prisoners in the jail were awakened by it. They were sleeping within a few feet of it, and will know nothing of it until this morning.

Some one seems to be at fault in allowing the prisoners to be in the hallway at the hour of night at which the escape was made, and the carelessness which left the doors open that confined a half dozen desperate prisoners, seems to have been extreme. As it happened, the prisoners had not the slightest trouble in escaping, but the risk was great as both the jailers were armed and the chances of being shot were great. But not a shot was fired, and the men walked through the barred doors as easily and as freely as they could walk along the streets.

Everything points to the escape as the consummation of a long laid plot. It is believed that they have been watching for a favorable opportunity of escape. They could not possibly have selected a better one than last night. No one was about, and the usual Sunday quiet reigned. Usually during week nights, Steve Ryan sits for a few hours in the jail office. Sunday nights his friends call on him as was the case last night. No one was with the jailers when they started into the jail at a quarter to 9 o'clock to lock prisoners in. The six prisoners who escaped were waiting at the inside door for them to come in. The instant they came in they were seized, and the manner and quickness of it leaves no room for doubt that it was premeditated.

Gentry and Miller went into Porter Stocks's cell about 8 o'clock, and Gentry entertained them with stories of his adventures in Texas. He spent some months in Texas and he told interesting stories of what had happened to him in the Lone Star state. Finally Miller grew tired of the stories and said: "Ah, give us a rest with your yarns; we've heard enough."

Miller then went out into the hallway and Gentry followed him. Porter Stocks then went to bed. He said he noticed nothing unusual in the manner of either Gentry or Miller. They did not appear at all excited. The four negroes were in the hall talking. Gentry was dressed in his usual jail attire. All the men had on their hats. Miller surprised his fellow prisoners by taking a bath immediately after supper. No one about the jail had heard of the planned escape.

Who the Escapes Are.

Asbury Gentry is the best known of the escaped prisoners. The heinousness of the crime with which he was charged gave him a wild notoriety, independent of the name he had won on account of his wild career. He was accused of killing an old peddler named Richard Byrnes, in Harralson county, and throwing the body into the river. He was convicted on circumstancial evidence and sentenced to be hung July 15th last. The day after he was sentenced he was brought to Atlanta for safe keeping. The jail at Buchanan was not thought strong enough to hold him, as it was known that he would attempt escape. On the day he was brought here he tried to shoot his guard with a pistol he had secured. He created a wild sensation at the train, and came within an ace of killing a guard. He was placed under extra guard after being brought here, but he soon won the good feeling of the jailers, and acted in an unusually pacific manner for him. He had secured a new trial and his case was to have ben tried at the next superior court of Haralson.

Henry Miller was convicted of counterfeiting and given two years sentence. He was to have been taken to the penitentiary in a few days. He had threatened to kill the man who carried him to the pen.

The other four escapes were negroes. Dan McCullogh was under a ten year's sentence for assault with intent to murder. Charley Prince had four years for highway robbery. Guy Body was awaiting trial for burglary, and John Whitfield was to be tried for larceny.

LETTERS OPENED

And a Man Arrested Because Some Money Was Missing from Them.

ALBERT LUMPKIN IS CHARGED WITH IT.

Inspector Baird Follows the Case and Arrests Him—The Acoused Out on Bond, But Will Come Up Again Today.

Albert L. Lumpkin, superintendent of the registry department in the Atlanta postoffice was arrested yesterday, charged with rifling the mails.

But within an nour after his arrest Lumpkin was released on a $6,000 bond.

For several months past Postmaster Lewis has been worried over losses which have been traced to the Atlanta postoffice, and his inability to trace the cause to the proper place has given him no little uneasiness. Time and time again within the past few months money has been missing from registered packages that have passed through the Atlanta postoffice, and many of these losses have been traced to the Atlanta office. General Lewis has made every effort to locate the loss but until yesterday failed. Some time ago the general directed the attention of Postoffice Inspector Baird to the matter and the inspector, who is one of the best in the service, as well as one of the most successful, went to work on it. At first Inspector Baird was at a loss too, but after a great deal of hard labor, came to the conclusion that some one in the registry department of the Atlanta office knew more than he was willing to admit about the matter. Captain Baird fixed up two or three decoy letters but they did not work. Yesterday he had one of them out and in it were several marked bills. This letter was found to have been monkeyed with and when Inspector Baird so learned he went to work. In a short time he found the marked bills in Lumpkin's possession and Lumpkin's arrest followed.

Soon after Lumpkin was arrested some of his friends made a bond for his appearance and he was released.

General Lewis is under bond to the government and the bond which Lumpkin gave was a bond made by his friends to General Lewis, so that the general will be saved against any loss that may happen through Lumpkin's supposed dishonesty.

Lumpkin has been in the postoffice department for years and was one of General Lewis's most trusted men. He has always born himself in the most upright manner, and was the last man that the general would have suspected.

The case will be investigated today by some one of the United States commissioners and then Lumpkin will be given a chance to explain his conduct.

HUGHS & LAW DISSOLVE.

Well-Known Business Men Separate—Mr. Hughs Continues the Business.

Saturday the partnership existing between Mr. J. W. Hughes and Mr. F. B. Law was dissolved by mutual consent.

The firm is one of the oldest and best patronized in the city and few people there are who cannot remember when they were not doing business at No. 9 Peachtree. An excellent patronage is what they have always enjoyed.

Both members are thorough business men, and by their honest business transactions have built up an enormous business.

Mr. Hughes will continue to serve the public at the old stand, and it goes without saying that he will receive the same patronage that has heretofore been given the late firm.

A DEAD NEGRO

Was Found in a Branch Near the Stockade Saturday.

The body of a dead negro was found in a creek near the city stockade, two miles from the city, Saturdty afternoon The discovery was made by a party of negroes.

Bailiff Pat McCullough was notified and an inquest will be held this morning. The dead negro had evidently been hidden where he was found four or five days. No clue as to the identity of the negro could be found. He is unknown, and the theory of the officers is that he was killed in a Christmas day frolic and left there by his murderer.

A thorough investigation of the affair will be made today and it is expected that a murder will be uncovered.

MRS. J. R. WYLIE ILL.

The Wife of One of Atlanta's Prominent Citizens Is Quite Unwell,

Mrs. James R. Wylie is quite ill at her home on Peachtree street. She has been in precarious health for several weeks, and the malady with which she is stricken is that of general debility.

She was resting very quietly yesterday afternoon.

The many friends of Mrs. Wylie in Atlanta and throughout the state will devoutly pray for her early recovery.

LAST YEAR'S MILEAGE.

The 4,000 Miles of New Line Represent $80,000,000 of Capital.

The railway mileage constructed last year, 4,000 miles, represents an investment of $80,000,000. This is the smallest record for several years but it is large in itself.

The new railroads will give employment to from 16,000 to 20,000 persons. They open up the development areas as large in the aggregate as the entire state of Georgia. They put in easy communication with markets thousands of square miles of country hitherto inaccessible. Every ten miles of new railroad means a new town or increased growth of old towns equal to new places. Therefore, the new mileage of last year means 400 new towns for the country.

Dr. Foute's Reminder.

Dr. W. E. Foute, Justice Landrum's active opponent for justice of the peace in the 1234th district, has issued New Year greetings to the voters of the north side. He wishes them all a happy New Year, and incidentally reminds them that he is a candidate and would take it as a great favor if they would deposit their ballots for him next Saturday.

The doctor says in his greetings that he thinks he could fill the place satisfactorily to the public, but he has not the time to go about among the voters and electioneer. He says that if his friends vote for him he will be elected. He encloses a ticket bearing his name. He is making a strong canvass, and will prove a hard opponent to down.

Every Day in the Year.

Augusta, Ga., January 1.—The Augusta Chronicle today announced that hereafter they would regularly issue a Monday morning paper, commencing with tomorrow. For several years The Chronicle has taken Sunday holiday. The price of subscription, which was reduced two years ago to $6 per annum, has been raised to the former rate of $10.

IN FINE CONDITION.

South Carolina's Prosperity—More Hogs and Corn Raised Than Formerly.

Charleston, S. C., January 1.—The News and Courier will print tomorrow a review of the industrial and financial condition of South Carolina at the beginning of the new year, which, on account of the improved condition and outlook of the agricultural interests of the state, are gratifying. The reduced cotton crop brought better prices, and for most part farmers have incurred but little new indebtedness on its account. More corn, wheat and oats were raised last year than perhaps in any previous year in the history of the state. The cultivation of tobacco has extended to many parts of the state and has proved profitable wherever it was conducted with ordinary intelligence and car. More hogs have been raised than for many years past. Barns and smokehouses are full of grain and meat, for the first time since the war. Farming stock of all kinds are well fed and in good condition. There is enough food for man and beast to last until the next crop is gathered, and in some places enough to last for two years. Economy, prudence and providence have been the farmers' watch-words throughout the year and the happy result is that he is paying his old debts and making few new ones and is more independent than he has ever been before.

These improved conditions in the country are reflected in the towns. If the farmers have incurred fewer debts, the merchants and factors have incurred fewer doubtful credits. Business is approaching nearer to a cash basis, and the change is more satisfactory to all parties concerned. The banks report that all notes are met as they fall due, and deposits are on the increase. Nearly every business interest is on a sounder and easier footing than a year ago. The industries of the state, too have prospered. It has been a good year for cotton factories everywhere and those of South Carolina are no exception to the rule. A number of new mills will be in operation before the close of this new year, and still others are looming up in the near future. The promise is fair that the state will maintain the lead that it has taken among the states of the south in the development of what must eventually prove to be their chief manufacturing industry.

There is but one shadow on the picture. Legislation inimical to certain private and corporate interests appear to have become the order of the day in this state. The ill effect of that already adopted will probably be felt throughout the new year and perhaps for years to come; and there is general apprehension that other mischievous measures will follow before the year is over. But on the whole South Carolina makes nearly an even start with the new year.

A TIE ON THE RAILS,

Attempt to Wreck a Train on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis.

Nashville, Tenn., January 1.—(Special.)—There was an almost successful attempt to wreck the southbound passenger train on the leaving here at 9 o'clock last night. At a Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad curve north of Smyrna, fifteen miles out, a crosstie was laid across the rails and tied down with a rope. The cowcatcher slipped over it and the wheels of the engine broke the rope, and for a hundred yards the tie was pushed along on the rails, which were slippery with rain. The engineer by this time succeeded in stopping his engine and the tie was cut out with axes. There is no clue to the perpetrator of the crime.

First Methodist Infant Class.

Among the various entertainments given by the different Sabbath schools and missions, during the past week, none gave more pleasure or were more beautifully presented than a Christmas bell given by the faithful teachers of the infant classes Nos. 1 and 2 of the First Methodist church on Saturday afternoon. The Sabbath school room was decorated with evergreens and suspended just above the rostrum was an immense bell, formed by graduated hoops connected by cords. All were twined with vines and the clapper was a handsome, lighted Japanese lantern. From every hoop was suspended the presents; toys of every description, doll chairs, sofas, cooking stoves vases, cups, perfume bottles, small garden tools and many other toys, and the whole brightened by numerous gay colored cravats for the boys. On one side of the rostrum was a small table covered with vines and flowers, and on it was an immense Christmas pie—such a one as little Jack Horner was the hero of—and on this occasion there was many a little "thumb to pull out a plum." From out of this pie hung twenty-four ribbons which were to be given to twelve boys and twelve girls.

It was a bright and beautiful sight to watch the lovely and eager little faces as they came in and cast wondering eyes on the bell. When all had arrived and while the children were singing, a door opened and Santa Claus made his appearance. The rich costume, the long gray beard and flowing white locks seemed for a moment to awe the little ones, but when the old fellow began to distribute his gifts they soon found their tongues, and then the fun began. Many little hearts were made happy and fun and frolic prevailed. When the gifts were all distributed, twenty-four of the smallest children were called to partake of the pie. This was one of the most beautiful scenes I ever witnessed. They stood around the table, circle after circle, and arranged according to size, and as each one caught hold of their own especial ribbon they looked like a beautiful boquet of the brightest flowers. When the signal was given they all pulled and out popped twenty-four little baskets ornamented with flowers and filled with delicious bonbons—it was a scene never to be forgotten.

One of the most interesting incidents of the evening was the presentation of a handsome revolving chair to Mr. Robins, their beloved pastor, by the infant classes Nos. 1 and 2. Mr. Robins was greatly surprised and overcome by this loving remembrance, and thanked them in his usual felicitous style.

The infant class of the First Methodist church was the first infant class of any church in Atlanta.

Many years ago a northern man passing through the city attended that church and the next day met Mr. R. A. Hemphill and remarked to him:

"Why don't you have an infant class in your church?"

The question set Mr. Hemphill to thinking and the result was that on the next Sabbath he had it announced that an infant class would be commenced that afternoon, and urged the mothers to send their little ones. Seven little tots came—Mamie Hemphill, Birdie Crew, Eva Patterson, Mary Lee Leonard, Mattie Mae Kimball, and two others, whose names are not remembered. They were given in charge of Mrs. Harriet Colquett (afterwards Mrs. Dr. Boring), and this was the origin of the now large, flourishing infant school. After two years' faithful service, Mrs. Colquitt retired and Mrs. Fannie Kimball took charge. A shadow soon fell upon this little class, one of its brighest jewels was to leave them and shed its radiance in the Savior's crown. The death angel hovered over them and selected the bright and lovely child of the one to whom the class was so dear. Little Mamie Hemphill left the first vacant chair, and such an aching in the hearts of those who knew and loved this sweet child. Soon after this one's death Mr. Hemphill had the space occupied by the class partitioned off and beautifully carpeted, furnished with chairs and ornamented with pictures, and thus it has stood as a memorial to his lovely child. As the class increased it was divided and class No. 2 was taken in charge by Mrs. Henry Leonard. Too much could not be said of the faithful services of Mrs. Kimball and Mrs. Leonard. They never weary in their efforts to instruct, entertain and bring these little ones into the fold, and they have the pleasure of knowing that nearly every class in the school has been formed from these rooms, and, better still, that from time to time these little lambs are being brought into the fold. On Sabbath morning little Lois Leonard was taken into the church in the presence of the Sabbath school scholars, having said to his mother some days before: "Mamma, the only gift I have to give to Jesus on his birthday is myself," and it was a touching sight to see him in the presence of all his little friends give himself to the church. God bless the faithful teachers and the dear children of the infant classes of the First Methodist Episcopal Sunday school!

K.

EXEMPTED FROM TAXES.

The Atlanta and West Point Railroad Draws a Contract on a Town.

A matter which has been a mystery to the city of West point is explained, and the satisfaction of knowing the secret is about all that the city will get out of it.

For two years the officials of West Point have been writing to the statehouse authorities to learn when the town could collect the taxes from the Atlanta and West Point railroad. Nobody at the capitol knew any reason, and as the railroad is prompt in settling where it owes, the taxes were considered as good as gold and so the matter was allowed to drift along.

Many a letter was written from West Point about the taxes. Finally the case was brought to the attention of the general manager of the railroad. He looked into it and a special agent took it up. This agent could not find out why the taxes had not been paid long before, but there was some reason surely for the delay. The case had been in the hands of an agent who had left the service of the company. When he was asked about it, he cleared the mystery by telling of an old contract made between the road and the city by which the company in consideration for permitting the town of West Point to have the use of the road's bridge at that place was to be perpetually exempted from taxation by the town.

The company had held to its part of the agreement and claimed the exemption. The tax for 1892 was $272, so it is an item worth saving every year.

West Point will now understand the situation.

There is a similar contract between the Darien Short Line and the county of McIntosh. When the road was being built, or rather when it was first started, an agreement was made to the effect that if the county would exempt it from taxes it would always carry the sheriff free when traveling on county business, and the company further agreed not to charge for the transportation of prisoners in the sheriff's custody when being carried to jail or to the penitentiary. The company did agree to pay $1 tax each year and that is all it does pay to the county. Such contracts made prior to the passage of the act of a few years ago are valid between corporations and cities or counties, but would not be between the state and an individual or a company.

GOSSIP AND NEWS OF SOCIETY.

Yesterday, New Years' Day, was the silver anniversary of Colonel and Mrs. I. W. Avery's wedding day—twenty-five years ago. Their son and daughter and son-in-law were present upon the pleasant occasion. A host of congratulations by letter and in person were tendered to them, and many wishes offered that they might be spared to each other to celebrate their golden wedding in the same happiness and health. Few couples have lived a quarter of a century of such uninterrupted congeniality, closer through the sufferings and troubles of life.

***

The opening reception of the Atlanta Ladies' Home Club, 31 Cooper street, will take place today, from high noon until late evening. The public is invited.

***

Misses Mattie and Bertha Henderson have returned home after a week's visit to Savannah.

A Day's Deaths.

Miss Lee Bagrett, aged eighteen years, died at the Exposition mills yesterday. Her body was carried to Gainesville, Ga., last night.

Benjamin C. Morrell died at 13 1-2 Alabama street. The remains will be taken to Adamsville this morning.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining in Atlanta, Ga., postoffice unclaimed December 31st. Persons calling please say advertised and give date. One cent must be paid on each advertised letter.

Ladies' List.

A—Miss Minna Austin.

B—Angia Baldwin, Miss Ann Bynes, Emily Brown, Miss Harriet Barksdale, 57 Factory; Mrs. Lula Birch, 69 Forest street; Mrs. Mary P. Byan, Miss Mattie Bouswell, Pressler Bady, Sarah Jane Banker.

C—Miss Anna Carter, Mrs. A. J. Cavender, Mrs. Clara Coopper, Miss Ellar Cobbe, Miss Mary Coten.

D—Miss Laura Dawson, 27 E. Ellis street.

F—Mrs. Savannah Freddy.

G—Mrs. Bettie Greenwood, Miss Annie Lou Gresham, 249 Capitol avenue; Katie Givens, Miss Victoria June Goodwin.

H—Anna B. Hawkins, Emily Hendrix, 112 Gray street; Miss Lula Hasey, Miss Mary Harris, 341 Whitehall; Cherry Hage, 55 Terry street; Mrs. Addie Hill.

J—Mrs. Caroline Jones, 9 McDaniel; Mrs. S. N. Jordan.

K—Mrs. Polly Kirkland, care Major Adams; Miss Mary King, Ponie Kittrell, Miss Allie C. Knox, 2.

L—Hattie Law.

M—Cathrine Medows, Miss Everline Mann, Miss Ella More, Mrs. Emma Mays, 55 Whitehall; Miss Joe McDaniel, McDaniel street; Miss Ella Mote.

N—Mrs. John B. New

O—Mrs. Colin Ogston, Mrs. Virginia Owen.

P—Carrie Paradox, Mrs. Stella Persons.

R—Miss Ellen Robinson, Collins street; Miss Kattie Rusti, Miss Josephine Retheford, Miss Mary Roberts, 180 Crew.

S—Mrs. Carrie Smith, Miss Ellar Simon, Miss Fannie Shockley, 42 S. Terry; Miss Ida Stephens, 162 Large street; Mrs. Ollie Stevens, Mrs. Phebie Savage, Sarah Smith, Miss Susan Shorter, 46 Garnett.

T—Mrs. C. A. Torbett, Laura A. Thomas, Mamie Thompson, 142 Linden; Mamie Todd, 230 W. Peters; Mrs. S. F. Turner, 300 Peachtree.

W—Miss Fannie White, Mrs. Louisa Ward, 114 Spring; Mrs. J. J. Webb, Miss Mary E. Wynn, 105 Hancock avenue.

Gentlemen's List.

A—Colonel W. M. Anderson, care J. W. Wright; W. M. Austin, W. V. Adams, Jim Allen.

B—Will J. Burns, Ligon Buchanon, 407 Glenn street; J. B. Bailey, G. T. Brawner, Ed Bell, 150 Chapel street; E. Battle, 94 Gannons street; T. D. Bladon, 28 Jones avenue; A. R. Barter, S. and W. R. R.

C—H. H. Carson, S. F. Cox, R. C. Castleberry, W. E. Chapman, 86 W. Peters.

D—W. W. Daniels, J. W. H. Dean, Cayton Danes, C. W. Doughty.

E—Mr. —Elangel, A. M. Edins.

F—W. P. Frances, 110 Walton; O. G. Finley, Jacob Fly, J. P. Fairley, F. W. Frost, Charles Fredrick, 3.

G—W. F. Gladen, William Goodbee, Robert W. Gibson, S. G. Greer, 40 Fair street; L. Gordon, J. T. Gregory, Mangum street; George Greenol, 18 E. Fair; W. C. Guinn.

H—S. Hunter, Peter Henry, M. G Harrison, James Holland, Dr. J. H. Hand, 145 Ryan st.; Jafus Hardway, 12 Hill street; James Howda, J. P. Harper, John T. Hyatt, 53 old capitol; H. F. Holmes, Calhoun Harris, care C. F. Jones & Co.; Cal Hanney.

J—Luin Jenkins.

L—W. O. Lovett, Oscar Lowe, John Lucas, J. F. Long, Frank Lane, Henry Lacey, E. S. Lumkin.

M—W. W B. Melson, Silas McNeice, W. Mitchell street; Bob Middlebrooks, Sol Mitchell, 34 Williams; Link Myers, A. A. McAfee, 28 Williams street; Charley Mills.

N—W. F Neal, J. W. Nowlin, J. W. Nichols.

O—Wm. J. Owens, Boulevard crossing.

P—Charles A. Pearce, Ed Pierce, care American Press Association; George D. Pratt, Harry Panitz, John Prentice, L. Za. Peek, John Presswood, L. W. Patterson, Marion Phinizy, A. F. Pearson, Ben Palmore.

R—A. B. Roseberry, Mr. and Mrs. Clate Reed, Cary Russeau, Mr. Howard Rowe, H. J. Reynolds, Ike Rooker, Nuty Russell,, Walker De. Rumple.

S—Virgil I. Sims, P. T. Slutze, care Third National bank; James Smith, J. W. Stuford, Colonel J. E. Strother, George Smith, 112 and 114 Forsyth street; Bill Stricken, 161 Ellis.

V—James Vaughn, 360 S. Pryor; Henry Vane, 52 Rhodes.

W—Vester West, Joseph Wade, Rev. John M. White, J. S. Watkins, H. B. Willson, 140 1-2 Whitehall; Ben Williams, care Mrs. McGinny.

Y—E. E. Young.

Miscellaneous

Sensengon Manierson & Co., Drs. Mann and Speer, 3; Lightfoot Medical Company, Hall & Gates, Clarke & Miller, The Atlanta Construction Company, John F. Grayson, president.

In order to insure prompt delivery have your mail directed to street number.

J. R. LEWIS, Postmaster.

H. F. BLODGETT, Superintendent.

Cures Scrofula

Mrs. E. J. Rowell, Medford, Mass., says her mother has been cured of Scrofula by the use of four bottles of S.S.S. after having had much other tre atment, and being reduced to qui to a low condition of health, as it was thought she could not live.

INHERITED SCROFULA.

S.S.S. Cured my little boy of hereditary Scrofula, which appeared all over his face. For a year I had given up all hope of his recovery, when finally I was induced to use S.S.S. A few bottles cured him, and no symptoms of the disease remain. Mrs. T. L. MATHEWS, Mathewville, Miss.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

Goldsmith & Sullivan's Business College and Crichton's School of Shorthand } Court'land

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S

Business College

AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND.

KISER BUILDING, Corner Pryor and Hunter Streets.

For thoroughness of instruction, elegance of quarters; for everything that goes to make a first-class Business College we have absolutely no successful competition in this city. Investigation will convince you. Catalogues free.

Established Twenty-two Years Ago,

Salesroom and factory have superior equipment and facilities.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED

Have your eyes tested free of charge. No branch house in the city.

A. K. HAWKES,

Manufacturing Optician, 12 Whitehall. ATLANTA.

PRETTY FACES TO ALLWHO USE LA FRECKLA

Homely Faces Soften Into Great Beauty by La Freckla.

OLD FACES

Made young again by La FRECKLA.

La Freckla is the greatest, the most wonderful and the only cure in existence for freckles.

LA FRECKLA is the latest sensation among physicians and chemists. Discovered by Madame Yale and used by her until her beauty became so wonderful that those who knew her before became afraid of her great and bewitching beauty. Madame Yale at the age of forty looked eighteen. Her complexion is so beautiful one has to go close to see she is a living being. Madame Yale has placed La Freckla on the market. The women of the world may have the benefit of her secret and become as beautiful as this lovely queen of beauty. Send 6 cents in stamps and Madame Yale will send you free of charge her famous "Beauty Book" she has written to instruct women how to become beautiful.

LA FRECKLA will be shipped you upon receipt of price, or you may get it from your druggist. Madame Yale's book instructs young girls how to win a husband, and married ladies how to retain their husbands' affections, and women of all ages how to be beautiful.

Price of La Freckla, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

For sale by all first-class druggists. Address all orders and letters, Madame M. Yale, beauty and complexion specialist,

MME. M. YALE'S TEMPLE OF BEAUTY,

146 State street, Chicago, Ill., or 37 West Fourteenth street, New York.

dec28-wed sun mon nrm

"The Owensboro" farm and freight wagons, drays, carts and floats, all styles and sizes, at No. 38 and 40 Walton street, back of postoffice. Standard Wagon Co., agents.

AMUSEMENTS

OPERA HOUSE

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Monday and Tuesday, January 2d and 3d. Matinee Tuesday 2:30.

Augustus Pitou's New York Company in the Successful War Drama,

ACROSS THE POTOMAC

A Five-Act Romance of the late War by Augustus Pitou and Edward M. Alfriend.

Presented with New Scenery,
Marvelous Mechanical Appliances,
Original Electrical Effects.

100 PEOPLE IN THE PLAY 100

Notwithstanding the heavy expense of this great production no extra prices will be charged.

Wednesday and Thursday, January 4th and 5th. Special Matinee Thursday.

The Greatest Play of the Century. Famous in America and England.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF THE DISTINGUISHED ACTOR,

HARRY LACY

Who will present an elaborate revival of the Popular war play,

The Planter's Wife,

—ASSISTED BY—

EMILY RIGL,

AND A SUPERB COMPANY.

Regular prices.

SUITABLE?

Yes, our stock is full of new and styled goods suitable for HOLIDAY GIFTS and WEDDING PRESENTS. It is not a very difficult thing to make your selections at our place; we have the things you desire.

The prettiest and most fashionable designs in CHINA, imported direct from the best potteries in Europe. Decorations rich and matchless.

Nothing more desirable for presents than CUT GLASS articles. We have everything of the kind for which the heart can wish. Prices on these goods unusually low, considering their worth. You can find suitable gifts here for all your friends and sweethearts, too, if you have any.

Bronzes, statuary, hundreds of different original art novelties are on our shelves for your inspection. A king and queen could make selections from our stock.

Ours is the largest CHINA house in the south. Genuine imported goods. Reasonable prices.

DOOBS, WEY & CO.,
61 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, G.

COSTS THE SAME, WHY NOT USE AN IRON FENCE IT'S NEAT, STRONG, EVERLASTING, FOR CEMETERIES AND LAWNS. OUR SEVENTH YEAR IN MANUFACTURE. WRITE FOR CIRCULAR. JOHN W. RICE, BOX 148, CITY.

"THRIFT IS A GOOD REVENUE." GREAT SAVING RESULTS FROM CLEANLINESS AND

SAPOLIO

J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,

WILL CONTINUE

To sell out their stock below cost at private sale. This sale will continue several weeks longer, as the stock was so large that it was found impossible to sell it off at auction in so short a length of time. The handsomest goods are still offered in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and solid Silverware, and those who have New Year's gifts to make can't afford to purchase until they see the bargains exposed this week. For the first time is offered fine correspondence Stationery, made by Hurd, Whiting, and other well-known manufacturers, at five quires for one dollar. This includes envelopes, and is such paper as retails at from 50c to 75c per quire elsewhere. Remember the place.

J. P. STEVENS & BRO.

47 Whitehall Street.

ENGLISH TO FRENCH.

Mary Robinson, an English Poet, Now a French Historian.

COMPLETE LITERARY TRANSFORMATION

Her Latest Work "Marguerites du Temps Passe"—How Madame Darmesteter Lives in Paris.

Paris, December 30.—One day last winter, running over a shelf of "latest publications" in that favorite lounging place of Paris students, the colonnade of the Odeon, I came across a book with a pretty title, "Marguerites du Temps Passe" (Oldtime Daisies.) I looked at the title page, Mme. James Darmesteter, nee Mary Robinson. Surely I knew "Mary Robinson"—her delicate poetry, with its graceful verse and idealistic impulses. And was it not she, too, who had taught me more of "Emily Bronte" than I ever had gathered elsewhere? And now was she writing French, this mistress of so pure English?

The book went home with me, and the immediate reading I gave it both astonished and delighted me. The "Marguerites" proved to be a collection of short stories drawn from middle age sources—French, Italian and German. Court and convent, hamlet and chateau furnished their setting. Their style was novel and charming. It was French, fine, light, attaching, as French always must be, but it had an English accent, a certain freshness and youthfulness which at once strengthened and tempered the vividness and the warmth of the romance tongue.

A new name went into my list of French literary women. I think it will stay, for the owner is certainly far advanced in the interesting process of literary rebirth of intellectual renationalisation.

Everything seems to favor the change. Notice that she no longer bears an English name, but is Madame James Darmesteter and the wife of the eminent Persian scholar, a member of the faculty of the college of France. Her home is no longer in London but Paris. Her friends are French people. Her studies are in French history. Even French publishers have come to claim her.

During the six or seven months of the year that Mme. Darmesteter remains in Paris she lives in the airy quarter between the Camp de Mars and the Esplanade des Invalides. You find her every Wednesday afternoon at home in her apartment in the boulevard Latour-Maubourg, her salon light and bright from many south windows, a wood fire on the hearth, soft chairs and divans, luxurious with cushions, all about, tables and desks near, a shelf of books running riotously all around the room, above them pictures—all of them worth looking at—fine poultry. Rouen Urbino, delicate ivories and carvings and exquisite curtains, of which more later.

Mme. Darmesteter is a slender, graceful woman, with a girl's face, in spite of its pallor and thoughtfulness, great, dark eyes and a mass of black hair, which she arranges in some simple, but mysterious way, of which one can say that it is wholly becoming and indescribable.

Her set in Paris is what is known as the academic. To it belongs the Taines, the Renans, the Vogues. It is a circle famous for its simplicity and informality, as well as its delicacy of thought, sincerity of speech and profound learning.

Mme. Darmesteter's entire life has fitted her for sympathy with such a company. Born in London he was in childhood turned loose in a library. At ten years of age she was reading Froissart and Boccaccio in the originals and writing verses in old French. From such a paradise she went with her sister for two years to a school in Brussels. But she was unhappy in that atmosphere and came gladly back to London when her mother secured permission for her to enter the London university, in spite of the fact that she has less than the seventeen years required by the authorities. Greek was her delight at this period. She was writing verses, too, and had joined the Preraphaelites and wore a clinging gown, carried lilies, and talked idealism, an amusement which if it has its funny side is quite forgivable when we remember that it was so honest in this sincere, imaginative young dreamer.

At twenty-one, Miss Robinson's father told her that for a birthday celebration she might have her choice between a ball and the publication of her poems. And which did she choose? Let any young scribbler reply. The poems, of course, and they were a success.

Her literary career had begun, and it has steadily gone on. In London she met "everybody," as we say; all the literary men and women who gather periodically in the capital. She is well acquainted with all our best known American literary workers, down to W. Balestier of whose energy and ability she speaks most sympathetically. Such connections, of course, stimulated constantly her ambition and she made friends who have been of valuable aid in her literary work, like James Bryce and Mr. Symonds.

But her health was not the best, and she was obliged to checker London with Italy. In that country, still warm with the passions, intrigues and beauty of the middle ages her love for the age of chivalry and mysticism was quickened. She took to a serious study of the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. She learned to ...ple old manuscripts, to love their ivory ..., their supple surface, their crackle ...rustle.

...his study of the middle ages resulted ...t in a biography of Margaret of Savarre. ...is not an easy period—that of Francis I. ...is crowded with characters. It pulsates ...with all sorts of new impulses—mysticism, reform, learning, freedom of thought. It is filled with peculiar and trying antagonisms, both material and spiritual, but Madame Darmesteter goes through it naturally and directly and leaves one feeling that he has been fairly treated, that he has been enlightened and not bewildered.

In 1889 she published another book from this same period—"The End of the Middle Ages"—made up of sketches. The work is ...ll good in this book—a firm, direct, invit... historical narrative.

The last product of these studies is the ... of which I spoke in the beginning, ...Marguerites." It is a pleasure to ... how the French critics have welcom... new comer into their literature. ... been cordially, almost invariably. ...le France says of her: "She pleases ...y very foreignness. In running her ...ghts into a new language she shows an ...kwardness which is a grace, an inexperience which is a charm."

The French academy itself has honored ...r with a prize. "It is not announced ...t," said Mme. Darmesteter, in telling me ...of the pleasant compliments, "but I have ...the money and use it is in these very curtains," soothing the silky folds of the window draperies, whose cords she happened to be drawing.

The success of the "Marguerites" may be inferred from another fact—the aristocratic publishing house of Hachette & Co. have asked Mme. Darmesteter for a volume on Froissart, in French, of course ...request which she is granting, the volume being now in preparation.

It has not been the "Marguerites" alone, however, which have introduced her in France. In 1888 M. James Darmesteter, ...ow here husband, published a volume of ...anslations from her English poems. These ...translations, though in prose, are sympathetically and delicately done. They preserve the color, the mood of the lines ...though, of course, the music is gone. They are preceded by a particularly true analysis of Miss Robinson's genius, and were well received in France.

...lthough it looks as if the assimilation ...Mme. Darmesteter into French literature might in the end be as complete as ...that of the late Alfred Wolf into ... journalism, yet she has by no means ... her connections with the English ...so fond to her. At present the ...is chiefly is running a series of her studies on "Private Life in the Fourteenth Century," which ultimately will be put into book form.

Although better known in both France and England than in America, yet the poetry of Mary Robinson has long been familiar to us. Another year it is quite possible that her American admirirs will have an opportunity to change the acquaintance made over her book into face to face friendship. Professor Darmesteter has received an invitation to deliver courses of lectures before the new Chicago university, at Baltimore and at other points, and though he has not decided to accept, it is quite possible that he will do so. If he does, Mme Darmesteter will accompany him and literary circles in America will be certainly enriched by their visit.

IDA M. TARBELL.

Salvation Oil, the people's liniment, is guaranteed the best. It will cure you.

The Berlitz School of Languages, 17 East Cain Street,

reopens January 2d. New classes for beginners will be formed during the coming week. Special attention is called to the classes which will be formed for the study of French literature, also for special study of pronunciation for those who wish to acquire a genuine Parisian accent. The work proceeds entirely by conversation. Nothing but the language taught is spoken. Three hours' study a week at the school and less than that at home during six months will give a profitable knowledge of the language. Circulars sent on application. For further particulars write or apply to B. Collonge, Principal and proprietor, 17 E. Cain st.

Important Decision.

The Commissioner of Patents in his decision says, "Sanche has not now any right or title or ownership in the trade mark in question (Electropoise); all rights are awarded to the Electrolibration Company." We are the only agents of this Company in Georgia, and sell the only electropoise free from legal penalties. Atlantic Electropoise Company, 45 Gould building, Atlanta, Ga. dec24 dim

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ELECTROPOISE "VICTORY."

A. A. WOOD & SON, Solicitors American and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Labels—Mechanical Engineers Engineers and Patents—Cable Address Allwood, Atlanta.

P. O. Box 396, Atlanta, December 22, 1892.

Messrs. Beck & Bacon, Grant building, City.

Gentlemen—Pursuant to your instructions, we have examined the patents of Dr. H. Sanche, in connection with a socalled "ELECTROPOISE" made by the Electrolibration Company, of Birmingham, Ala., and we have to report as follows:

Said instrument is clearly an infringement of the patent rights of Dr. Sanche, and especially of his letters patent No. 476,080, granted May 31, 1892, which it may be said was granted by the Patent Office in full view of the rights of said company as found of record in the Patent Office.

The words "ELECTROPOISE VICTORY" are found of record as the lawful trade mark of said Dr. Sanche. Very truly yours,

A. A. WOOD & SON.

Beware of the imitation. Get the only genuine "ELECTROPOISE VICTORY" from us. Beck & Bacon, agents for S. C., Ga., and Fla., 26 Grant building Atlanta, Ga. dec25d1y

WE MEAN TO START THE NEW YEAR A HUMMING

AND

HOW DO YOU THINK WE EXPECT TO DO IT

PRICES! PRICES! PRICES

will do the work. Our assortment of styles is hardly broken, and in our store you have as large a selection now as you could have gotten month ago. We are not the kind of people to carry goods from one season to the other. We know if people buy goods now they must buy them CHEAP. YES, VERY CHEAP. It's the money we must get out of our goods now. Profits are out of the question. The CUT figures are on, and, to give you an idea what we mean by

CUT FIGURES,

we quote a few of the changes in price. Beginning Monday, January 2, 1893, we put on sale: Thirty pieces of Cheviot Suitings, former price Suit to Order $30, now $20. Ten pieces of black Clay Worsted,

FORMER PRICE, SUIT TO ORDER, $35; NOW $22.

Twenty pieces of fancy and plain Worsteds, the best goods manufactured, former prices, in Suit made to order, ranging from $... $40, now $25. On our Trouserings we have made a wholesale reduction. Every man needs an extra pair of Pants to wear out that ... Coat and Vest.

IT'S A WHOLESALE SACRIFICE

Our $8, $9, $10 and $12 Pants go now for $5, $6, $7 and $8. Remember they are made to order. Our Spring goods begin to arrive the first of February, and by that time we want to sell every heavy-weight piece of goods in our house. We always do what we advertise to do, and this sale will be no exception. A grand, sweeping, stupendous reduction on every piece of goods in our house.

Do you want Clothes? Don't forget the number. See our windows.

KAHN BROS.,

THE LEADING TAILORS, NO. 8 WHITEHALL ST.,

ATLANTA, GA.

sun-mon-tues-top page

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK,

OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.....$300,000

SAFE DEPOSIT AND STORAGE VAULT.

Boxes to rent at from $5 to $20 per annum, according to size. Interest paid on deposits as follows: Dues Drafts and Certificates to draw interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum if left four months; 4 per cent per annum if left six months; 4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months. Accommodation limited solely by the requirements of sound banking principles. Patronage solicited.

JAMES W. ENGLISH, President. JAMES R. GRAY, Vice President.
EDWARD S. PRATT, Cashier. JOHN K. OTTLEY, Assistant Cashier.

American Trust & Banking Co.

Capital, $500,000. Undivided Profits, $50,000.

LIABILITIES SAME AS NATIONAL BANKS.

DIRECTORS—James W. English, W. P. Inman, M. C. Kiser, George W. Blabon, Philadelphia; Edward C. Peters, P. H. Harralson, W. A. Russell, J. R. Gray, W. J. VanDyke, C. C. McGehee, Joel Hurt.

Authorized to do a general banking and exchange business, solicits accounts of banks, business firms and individuals.

This corporation is also especially authorized to act as trustee for corporations and individuals, to countersign and register bonds, certificates of stock and other securities, and is a legal depository for all classes of trust funds.

R. F. MADDOX, President. J. W. RUCKER, Vice President. W. L. PEEL, Cashier. G. A. NICOLSON, Assistant Cashier.

Maddox-Rucker Banking Co.

Capital, $150,000. Charter Liability, $300,000.

Transact a general Banking Business; approved paper discounted, and loans made on collateral. Will be pleased to meet or correspond with parties contemplating changing or opening new accounts. Issue interest-bearing certificates of deposit payable on demand, as follows: 3½ per cent, if left 60 days; 4 per cent if left six months, 5 per cent if left 12 months. 1y

JO. WPADDY, President. CHAS. A. COLLIER, Vice President. JACOB HAAS, Cash.

THE CAPITAL CITY BANK,

CITY DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL, $400,000. SURPLUS, $100,000.

Individual liability same as national banks; transacts a general banking business; commercial paper discounted; loans made upon approved collateral, and collections on points in the United States, Canada and throughout Europe, made on the most favorable terms; draw our own bills of exchange on Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, France, Austria and other European states; invite the accounts of individuals, firms, banks, bankers and corporations; issue demand certificates or savings bank book to draw interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum if left 60 days, 4 per cent per annum if left 6 months; 4½ per cent per annum if left 12 months. apr2l-dly fri m...

W. A. HEMPHILL, President. ALONZO RICHARDSON, Cashier.
HUGH T. INMAN, Vice President. JOSEPH A. McCORD, Assistant ...

The Atlanta Trust & Banking Co

CORNER PRYOR AND ALABAMA STREETS.

Capital $150,000. Undivided Profits, $30,000.

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A general banking business transacted.
Superior advantages for handling collections.
Commercial paper discounted at current rates.
Loans made on marketable collaterals.

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STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE CAPITAL CITY BANK

ATLANTA, GA.,

At Close of Business, December 31, 1892.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Capital stock	$ 400,000 00	Loans and discounts	$ 870,573 29
Surplus	100,000 00	Overdrafts	10,141 63
Undivided profits	18,355 92	Stocks and bonds	15,087 50
Due to banks and bankers	41,504 85	Furniture and fixtures	4,250 00
Dividend No. 8	16,000 00	Real estate	85,000 00
Dividends unpaid	240 60	Due from banks and bankers	182,420 70
Due depositors	766,103 49	Cash on hand	104,750 00
	$1,332,278 86		$1,332,278 86

CLOTH TOP BUTTON SHOES

For ladies, just received, $2.50, worth $4. Ladies' fine French dongola Button Boots, hand turned, $2.50.

The finest line of ladies' $2 dongola Button Shoes in the world just received in opera and common sense, plain and patent tip. These Shoes are sold every day at $3 by my competitors.

$1.50—I have the largest and prettiest line of ladies' dongola Button Shoes at this price in the city.

85, $1 and $1.25—I have ladies' dongola Button Shoes.

Ladies' Spring-heel Shoes, $1.50 to $2.

Men's French calf Hand-sewed Shoes, the best in the world, for $3.

Men's fine heavy calf, three-sole Shoes for winter, plain and cap toe, $3 worth $5.

$2 buys the best men's calf Shoe in America from me. Look at them.

$1 to $1.50—I have men's veal, calf and buff solid lace and congress Shoes worth double.

Children's school and dress shoes. I have the largest stock to select from. Best wearing in Atlanta and the cheapest prices.

I SELL FOR CASH ONLY.

H. A. SNELLING,

CHEAPEST SHOE HOUSE ON EARTH,

No. 82 WHITEHALL STREET

MURRELL'S LINE.

FROM BRUNSWICK TO LIVERPOOL AND BREMEN.
The Only South Atlantic Line to European Ports.

SHORT ROUTE TO EUROPE.

Commencing September 30th, 1892, the following Steamships will make regular sailings from Brunswick, Ga., to Liverpool and Bremen:

S. S. WIVENHOE,	1809	TONS,	CLARK, Master.
S. S. HAYGREEN,	1863	TONS,	BLACKLAW, Master.
S. S. J. M. LOCKWOOD,	1772	TONS,	JENKINS, Master.
S. S. SIERRA-LEE,	1794	TONS,	RA LEY, Master.
S. S. DEERHILL,	1733	TONS,	BAINBRIDGE, Master.

Additional Steamships will be placed on the line as business warrants.
S. S. Deerhill will sail from Liverpool to Brunswick September 1st.
S. S. Haygreen will sail from Brunswick for Liverpool September 30th.
Consignments solicited to all points in United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.
For Freight, Passage and general information, apply to

THE BRUNSWICK TERMINAL CO., GENERAL AGENTS, BRUNSWICK, GA., OR MESSRS. C. E. DEWOLF & CO., AGENTS, 23 BRUNSWICK ST., LIVERPOOL, ENG.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Cunningham & Sheddon, general agents of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

January 1, 1893.—The agency of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York will hereafter be conducted by R. F. Sheddon, general agent. jan 1—3t sun mon tues

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership existing between Hughes & Law has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business as heretofore conducted by said firm at No. 9 Peachtree street, in the city of Atlanta, Ga., will be continued by J. W. Hughes, who has assumed all liabilities of, and is authorized to collect all debts owing to said late firm of Hughes & Law.

This, 31st day of December, 1892.

J. W. HUGHES.
F. B. LAW.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In assuming the liabilities of the firm of Hughes & Law I desire to thank the public for their past patronage and hope to secure a continuance of the same, I am yours truly.

J. W. HUGHES.
jan 1—6t

RAILROAD NEWS.

The East Tennessee Puts Up Rates on Clergymen.

THE ELECTION OF CENTRAL DIRECTORS.

The Approaching Meetings of Traffic Men and General Managers in New York—Gossipy Items.

The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia has drawn the lines on he clergy for 1893.

Heretofore, the preachers have had a rate of half fare. A circular announces that the East Tennessee's rates to clergymen for the coming year will be 2 cents a mile. No permits will be issued except to ministers having no other profession, occupation or business and then only when it is necessary to travel by the East Tennessee. This means that a minister residing in Atlanta and having no regular charge elsewhere, will have to pay 2 cents a mile. If he has a church at some other point then he can get a permit.

CHATTANOOGA'S COMPLAINT.

That Railroads Discriminate in Favor of Nashville and Memphis.

Washington, January 1.—The inter-state commerce commission, by Commissioner Knapp, has rendered its opinion in the case of the board of trade of Chattanooga against the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company and others. The complaint alleged that the rate on traffic from New York and other Atlantic seaboard points to Chattanooga are unreasonable in themselves and relatively as compared with rates on like property to Memphis and Nashville, and that rates on such traffic are greater for a shorter distance to Chattanooga than for a longer distance over the same lines in the same direction to Memphis and Nashville held that the defendants are justified by the existence of water competition of controlling force in charging less on such traffic for the longer distance to Memphis, but that no such competition exists for such traffic to Nashville, and any greater charge for transportation of a like kind of property from said seaboard points for a shorter distance to Chattanooga than for a longer distance through Chattanooga to Nashville is in violation of the fourth section of the act to regulate commerce. The defendants are ordered to cease and desist from making such greater charges to Chattanooga, will be granted leave to file application of relief under the proviso of the cause of the fourth section within the specified time. Our transportation line cannot be said to meet the competition of another transportaion line for carrying trade to any particular locality, unless the latter lines could and would perform the service alone if the former did not undertake it. When a great disparity exists between charges which are lower on a competitive than to intermediate points much less remote, the inference is irresistible that a lower rate is unremunerative or that a larger rate gives an unwarranted return for the service rendered.

CENTRAL'S ELECTION TODAY.

The Old Board of Directors Have No Opposition.

The stockholders of the Central railroad will hold their annual election at Savannah today.

No attempt will be made to vote the majority block of stock, according to the best information. Judge Speer's injunction is still resting on the 42,200 shares.

It is understood that the present board of directors will be re-elected. No opposition ticket has been heard of. There may be one or two changes, perhaps, but so far as learned all the members of the old board will be re-elected.

Stockholders are entitled to a free ride to Savannah and return on the script.

Passes Are Expiring.

The annual passes of a number of roads expired yesterday. The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis honored no 1892 passes on yesterday's trains.

The Central and the Richmond and Danville and some other lines have extended their annuals for fifteen days.

THE JIM CROW LAW.

A Conductor Indicted for Allowing Whites in the Negro Car.

A Louisville and Nashville conductor has been indicted for allowing white passengers to ride in the colored coach of an accommodation train. The white coaches were crowded by excursionists and the passengers went into the negro car. Compaint was made by the blacks and a Tennessee grand jury indicted the conductor. The railroad company now proposes to test the constitutionality of the law requiring the roads to provide separate coaches for the races. On the other hand the supreme court of Louisiana has recently sustained the law compelling the railroad companies to run "Jim Crow" cars. The case was made by a negro who was arrested and convicted for entering a car on the Louisville and Nashville reserved for white passengers. This company is hard to satisfy.

TWO COMING MEETINGS.

The Rate Men Go to New York This Week and the Presidents January 12th.

The rate committee of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association meets in New York Wednesday.

On Thursday of the following week, the managers and presidents hold a meeting there. Nothing of special importance is on the programme for the rate men, but the presidents and general managers will have several matters of interest to discuss, among them benig the relation of some of the lines to the passenger association.

The Scrap Heap.

The government pays the railroads nearly twenty-five million dollars a year for carrying mails. This is one-fourth of 1 per cent on the total capitalization of the roads, or at their market price about one-half of 1 per cent.

The average revenue per ton per train mile last year was just a little less than nine mills. Here in the south it was away below the average.

The net earnings for 1892 were 3 1-2 per cent on the total capitalization. By the time the interest on the bonds and the floating debts was paid there was very little for stockholders.

The East Tennesse vestibule from Cincinnati is coming south crowded every night, and the world's fair limited, leaving here at 1:30 o'clock every afternoon is carrying almost its full capacity of patrons.

Just one mile of new track was built in Kansas last year. With the exception of two small branches of the Union Pacific, every distinctively Kansas road shows a deficit for that year. Kansas has had too much granger legislation and too much commission.

PULPIT AND PEW.

Dr. Hawthorne Replies to Some of His Recent Critics.

HE LOCATES JAY GOULD IN HADES.

That Is in the Unseen Realm, and Not Necessarily in the Place of Torment. At the Other Churches.

The rain ceased in time yesterday morning to leave no excuse for any to stay at home. Congregations were of the usual size. All the sermons in the morning were appropriate to New Year's day.

Dr. Hawthorne, at the First Baptist church, answered the criticisms on that sermon of his in which he was understood by so many to state that Jay Gould, the dead millionaire, is in torment.

LOCATING JAY GOULD.

Dr. Hawthorne More Clearly Defines the Present Abode of That Spirit.

Dr. J. B. Hawthorne prefaced his sermon yesterday with the remark that it was on a solemn subject. And so it was, but it contained a lively passage or two. The divine took occasion to make reply to the critics of his sermon of two weeks ago, when he declared that Jay Gould was not worthy of the kingdom of heaven.

Dr. Hawthorne stated that he had been misunderstood and, for the benefit of his critics, he located the dead millionaire again. He did not place him in hell but in hades, "the unseen, the invisible realm."

"Hades," said the doctor, "embraces both Gehenna, hell and heaven. There is a door to hell just as there is to death, for Christ said: 'I have the keys of hell and of death.'" These words, from the book of revelations, were the text.

"In this age, when gold is god," said he, "and pleasures are sensuous and gross; when men look on every subject with commercial eyes, and with the one desire to know how it can benefit them temporally and materially, the minister of Jesus Christ feels that he is undertaking a Herculean task in attempting to lead an assemblage of people to the contemplation of any reality that cannot be seen, or heard, or handled, or tasted, or smelt. If he could exhibit a specimen of the gold with which the streets of heaven are paved, every eye would be fixed upon him, every ear would be eager to hear and every utterance of his lips would be as sweet as the fabled necter with which the gods regaled themselves. No building would accommodate the multitudes that would gather to hear him, and the highest bidder for the choicest seats in his church would be the most hungry and rapacious commercial shark of the community.

"If I could convince the people that heaven is a place of material realities and sensuous delights—if I could show them a specimen of precious coin bearing the image and superscription of some celestial hierarchy, or give them a taste of some celestial drink, akin to their favorite earthly beverage, I should never have cause to complain of listless congregation or of slimly-attended prayer meetings, or of a lack of money in the church treasury for any benevolent purpose.

"If I could convince them that hell is a place of material realities; if I could show them even a spark of the flame in which Dives 'lifted up his eyes,' there would be more penitents than I could talk to, and more baptisms than I should have the physical strength to administer. Even the misers, and rotting sensualists, who have denounced me for intimating that Jay Gould was not fit for the kingdom of heaven, would come and rend the air with cries more distressful than those which shook the corridors of the Roman dungeon at Philippi, when the brutal jailer was convicted of sin.

"But I have neither gold from heaven nor fire from hell to exhibit. I am commissioned to speak to you of realities that lie beyond the ken of your mortal senses; and for what I affirm concerning those realities, I have but one authority—the living word of the living God.

"I. The first word in our text which claims our attention is hell.

"I think every intelligent reader of the Bible will admit that it is a serious misfortune that both Hades and Gehenna are translated in our common English version as hell. Though the mistake has been corrected in the revised version, enemies of God and the Bible will never cease to take advantage of it, where people are ignorant enough to be imposed upon.

"A literary parvenue, in a recent issue of a Georgia newspaper, grows jubilant over the discovery that hell means only the unseen, and predicts that linguistic learning will continue to modify its significance until it will mean nothing more than 'mist or fog hollow.' This little wriggling spawn of infidel animosity is either ignorant of the fact or has not the manliness to state it that hell means the 'unseen' only where the original word is hades. In many places in the New Testament hell does signify nothing more than the unseen world; but every man of respectable information knows that where the original word is Gehenna hell means a place of torment.

"In our text hell is a translation from the Greek word hades, and, therefore, means the invisible or the unseen world.

"'The unseen' comprehends everything that is not discernable by our physical senses, whether it be material or immaterial. To approximate a just conception of the significance of hades, you must consider how infinitely wider is the range of the unseen than of the seen.

"The worlds that lie within the sweep of our physical sight even when our vision is aided by the most powerful telescope, constitute but a fragment of the material creation. Out beyond the last discernable star there is an immeasurable realm of space through which float countless worlds and systems, peopled, perhaps, by living, intelligent beings, and on which events are hourly occuring, just as stupendous and wonderful as any to be found in the annals of our own planet. But as our senses take no cognizance of those worlds, they are parts of hades, the unseen.

"Two things conceal from us the greater part of the material universe—distance and minuteness. There is an infinite realm of physical objects so far away that our vision cannot touch it, and there is an infinite region of material objects too minute to be detected by our senses. Both of these realms belong to hades, the unseen.

"To that same great region of unseen things belongs the whole universe of spiritual beings. God is in it. The angels are in it, and their number is beyond all human calculation, "Thousands, thousands ministered unto Him, and ten thousand times ten thousand stood before him. This innumerable company of holy and happy beings are beyond our ken, are, therefore, denizens of the great hades.

"Into that unseen realm every human being dead has passed. Adam, Eve, Cain and Abel, are there. The whole antedeluvian world is there. Noah and his family, Abraham and his children, Moses and the prophets, both true and false, are there; John, the Baptist, and his royal murderer; Jesus Christ and his base betrayer, are there; all the martyrs and their persecutors are there; Lazarus is there; Dives is there, and, at the risk of offending the delicate and refined sensibilities of my Georgia critics, I will say that even Jay Gould is there. If these pugnacious critics had known enough of the Greek alphabet to enable them to consult a lexicon, they would not have been so horrified by 'the blasphemous announcement' that their departed friend is in hades.

"Within the vast territory called hades are two places of habitation—one an abode of ineffable blessedness, the other a dungeon of remediless anguish and despair. The happy place is heaven; the place of torment is Gehenna. Each is a distinct locality, having its appointed boundaries within the great unseen. Between them there is 'a great gulf fixed,' so that there can be no passing from one to the other.

"On entering the door into hades, according to a law of the moral economy, just as real as the law of gravitation in the material world, every man will find his own place and sphere. Every man has his own place, here and hereafter. Every man makes his own place, here and hereafter. Every man finds his own place here and hereafter. Every man feels that it is his own place when he gets there."

Merritt's Avenue Church.

In the absence of Dr. Hopkins yesterday at the Little Church Around the Corner the Rev. J. R. Branham filled the pulpit most acceptably, and preached an earnest, practical, seasonable sermon from the text, Jeremiah 28:16—"This Year Thou Shalt Die."

Mr. Branham has a deliberate and impressive delivery. Alluding to the Christmas festivities just closed he had felt inclined to consume his time in a summary of what they had to be thanked for in the past year.

He wished, however, to indulge in a more serious line of thought. How many who were with us last New Years day had died. How many who were here now would be dead ansuary 1, 1894. It was liable to happen to all. Youth and health gave no exemption from death. All were liable to it. What was therefore human duty? To be ready for death.

Mr. Branham expounded impressively these thoughts.

That now is the time of grace and not after death.

That the character is fixed before death.

That the character made fixes our condition for eternity.

These thoughts were presented with eloquent emphasis and impressive fervor.

The music was excellent, Mrs. Peel singing with especial clearness and spirit.

First Christian Church.

The subject of Mr. Williamson's sermon at the First Christian church yesterday morning was a lesson drawn from the fourteenth chapter of Exodus, describing the escape of Moses and the Israelites from Egyptian bondage. In substance, the preacher said:

"Today begins a new year. The old year is dead and gone. Its words, its deeds, its thoughts are beyond recall. It is with us only as a memory and an incentive. The new year is an open door. It has for us all that we may get out of it—of joy or sorrow.

"Human history is but a development of God's plan and providence. His purposes are ever enlarging and ennobling. He never purposes retrogradation, but advancement. The history of Israel is a type of the individual life from bondage to freedom and happiness.

"The children of Israel have just left Egypt. The wail which followed the death of the first born is in their ears. The glory and presence of God, as seen in the pillar of cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night, are visible evidences of the favor and leadership of the Almighty. The camp of Israel is pitched before Pi-hahiroth over against Baal-zephon near the sea.

"Pharaoh and his hosts are in hot pursuit. Shut in between the mountains and the sea, with the enemy in their rear, the Israelites murmur against Moses. They long for the graves of Egypt. They are unnerved and cowered in the presence of these seemingly overwhelming obstacles. 'Man's extremity is God's opportunity.' Moses bids them 'stand still and see the salvation of God.' This was mistaken advice. There was but one of three things to do—turn back, stand still or go forward. Retreats are always disastrous. In this case it meant slavery and degradation. Standing still and fighting meant death. There was but one other thing to do. Moses consults God. The Almighty said 'speak to the children of Israel that the go forward.' Safety is along the pathway of progress. Retreat always means slavery, standing still means death, advancing means freedom. As of Israel, so of the individual. Our past lives are behind us. We cannot go back to them. We cannot stand successfully—the world is moving on and we must keep step to its martial music of progress. Go forward is the divine command. Let us obey it. As a church we have been greatly prospered. Let us gather courage for newer conflicts and greater victories. Let us in every good word and work as a church and as individuals hear the divine command. 'Go forward,' for there are no lions in the path of him who treads with firm, unfaltering footstep in the path of God." At the close of the service two persons took membership. At night the ordinance of baptism was administered, and another young made the confession.

The Church of Our Father.

At the Church of Our Father Rev. W. R. Cole took his text from 2d Sam. ii. 1, and from Jeremiah: "And it came to pass, after the year was expired, the Lord had created a new thing in the earth."

We are today on the threshold of a new year. The past and the future come together in the present. The past is experience, the future is hope, only the present is ours. Some say, let us turn a new leaf, let us forget what is past. This is wrong, we cannot do it. We cannot do away with our experience, we cannot begin anew. We must profit by our experience, we must improve the present according to what we have learned by our experience. We have to look to the future with hope and expectation, and the future is connected with present, in the same way as the present is related to the past, it is the consequence of our acts. Let us, therefore, see that our acts in the present are such that the future will justify our wishes and expectations.

At St. Philip's.

A good congregation enjoyed a fine service and sermon appropriate to the day.

Dr. Tupper preached a New Year's sermon from Psalm xxxi, 15—"My times are in Thy hand."

The old year is with the past, and like the dead with whom we part in sorrow, but so soon forgotten, so the cycle of time as it turns its never ending rounds of years, till itself is buried in eternity, brings before us another epoch—another year.

We profit by the mistakes of the past when each year adds to our stock of knowledge and our catalogue of virtues; but we cannot remember the past year with its manifold blessings and our neglect of its rich opportunities without remembering also its few afflictions. The joys that it brought were mingled with its sorrows and it has left its mark upon the brow. Alas! over many hearts a shadow has swept that time cannot efface. But would we dispel all memory of sorrow and wrong. The sorrows of the past have made us perfect through suffering; the wrongs which we have endured have placed us where we can share heaven's own high attribute, forgiveness.

The offertory hymn was sung by Miss Ellen Wadsworth Closson, of Fort McPherson, and it was indeed a most beautiful sentiment and most beautifully sung.

Moore Memorial.

The morning services at this church yesterday were quite well attended. The pastor, Rev. W. R. Holderby, preached a very able sermon from the following text: "Who loved me and gave himself for me." Galations 11, 20.

With duties left undone, crosses laid down and works uncompleted, we find ourselves upon the threshold of a new year. The fact that Jesus loved us is not a tradition handed down to us from our ancestry nor told us by a friend, but is taught to us by every nature of man and by God's love.

Christ first loved us because He knew that it was by His love we were to be saved. We are not saved by our love for God, but by grace, which includes God's love for us.

Many have given up life in dispair because they were clinging to that little love they had for Jesus instead of clinging to Jesus's love for us.

Jesus loves us because it is His nature to love.

Love is always in proportion to the ability of the being who loves and not measured by the worthiness of the object loved. God's love is endless, infinite and unbounded. God's love is ceaseless for the sinner.

Jesus's love is proved by the fact that He gave himself a ransom for poor sinners.

The personality of Jesus's love for each one is shown by the text.

He loved a world, every man and creature, but He gave his life for the love He had for each individual. When we know an individual loves us we are naturally willing to do anything for that one. So when we realize Jesus's love why cannot the human heart obey that law and start the new year with the purpose to do what He would have us?

First Presbyterian.

Rev. S. A. Cain, moderator of the last general assembly of the Presbyterian church held at Waco, Texas, occupied the pulpit at the First Presbyterian church in the morning. He preached a New Year's sermon.

A Young Atlantian's Success.

W. H. Bruce graduated at the Boys' High school in the class of 1884, and during the same year studied and graduated at the Southern Shorthand and Business college. About the first of 1885 he accepted a position with Mr. Cromwell, freight and passenger agent for the Western Railway of Alabama and West Point railroad. He shortly afterwards accepted a position in the office of Mr. Cecil Gabbett, one of the best railroad men in the south, and general manager of the above two roads. He remained in Mr. Gabbett's employ for four years, and afterwards for two years with the general manager, Mr. Tyler, of the same railroad. He recently accepted a position in the office of the third vice president of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, Judge Wood, of Nashville, Tenn. That office being abolished he went to New York and accepted a position as private secretary to Augustus Belmont, president of the board of control of the Louisville and Nashville railway system, where he is at present engaged.

Look to Yourself,

If your liver is out of order, your skin saffron colored, tongue furred, eyeballs tinged with yellow. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters instanter is the correct thing. Don't wait, if you don't want jaundice and perhaps abscess of the liver. Likewise, if you have a malarial chill, touch of rheumatism, indigestion, kidney or nervous trouble, use the Bitters without delay. Give it a fair trial, as it preserves.

WHISKY AND OPIUM

An Awful Though Unintentional Error, is that of drinking whisky and using opium and morphine. Stop! Reflect! and apply to Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga., and be cured as thousands of others have been who are now free with unclouded minds and happy families. A treatise sent free to all applicants.

Mix a Little Common Sense

WITH SENTIMENT IN MAKING YOUR GIFTS THIS CHRISTMAS.

BUY SOMETHING IN THE CLOTHING LINE FOR YOUR BROTHER, FATHER OR FRIEND. HE WILL APPRECIATE IT MORE THAN SOMETHING HE DOESN'T ACTUALLY NEED. WE HAVE A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL LINE OF NECKWEAR ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE PURPOSE. OUR LINE OF PUFF SCARFS IS WORTH LOOKING AT BEFORE YOU BUY YOUR PRESENTS. WE ALSO HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF FANCY UMBRELLAS THAT WILL MAKE AN ACCEPTABLE PRESENT. HATS, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC., IN GREAT VARIETY. CALL AND LOOK. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW THEM.

Lumpkin, Cole & Stewart

Clothiers and Furnishers,

26 Whitehall Street.

A Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year

We would extend to our many customers the greeting of the season and our thanks for their patronage during the past year. Our trade has increased wonderfully. We made it our motto from the first to keep the very best quality of everything to sell at the lowest possible price. The wonderful increase in our business has proved the wisdom of our course. The people of Atlanta appreciate fine quality and low prices. We also keep a large stock of everything eatable. You can get the imported cheese or the best homemade jellies and preserves from our stores. We keep the freshest cereals, such as oatmeal, graham flour, cracked wheat and parched farinose. If you intend giving an entertainment you can find the finest shelled almonds, truffles, pate de fois gras, and all else that you may want. In flour our Royal and Peachtree patent cannot be excelled. In coffee our Rijamo is unequaled. In fresh vegetables we have lettuce, both the head and the bleached endive, fresh beets, spring onions, kohl rabi, fresh radishes, eggplant, fresh English peas and string beans, fresh turnips and spinage, squashes and sweet and Irish potatoes.

We are glad to say that we are in a better position than ever to please our customers and offer them bargains. We are now running two of the largest grocery stores in the south. We are thus enabled better than ever to buy in quantities from first hands and to offer to our customers the advantages of the low prices thus obtained. Notice a few of our specialties:

Regal Patent Flour at $6.25 per barrel.

Peachtree Patent Flour at $5.50 per barrel.

Dark country buckwheat at $1.50 for 25 pounds.

Pure Vermont maple syrup at $1.50 per gallon.

Rijamo Coffee at 35 cents per pound.

Call on us at 90 Whitehall street or 325, 327 and 329 Peachtree street.

W. R. HOYT.

20 Years of marvelous success in the treatment of MEN and WOMEN.

Dr. W. W. Bowes

ATLANTA, GA.,

SPECIALIST IN

Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Skin Diseases.

VARICOCELE and Hydrocele permanently cured in every case.

NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, despondency, effects of bad habits.

STERILITY, IMPOTENCE.—Those desiring to marry, but are physically incapacitated, *quickly restored.*

Blood and Skin diseases, Syphilis and its effects, Ulcers and Sores.

Urinary, Kidney and Bladder trouble.

Enlarged Prostate.

Urethral Stricture permanently cured without cutting or caustics, *at home*, with no interruption of business.

Send 6c. in stamps for book and question list. Best of business references furnished. Address Dr. W. W. Bowes, 2½ Marietta St. Atlanta, Ga.

COUPON NOTICE.

Interest coupons Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company payable Manhattan Trust Company, New York, and Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, January 1st.

H. I. BETTIS,
Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.
dec29-d1w

Richmond and Danville System.

Washington, D. C., December 31—The following coupons, due January 1, 1893, will be paid on presentation at the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall street, New York city, on and after January 3, 1893:

Richmond, York River and Chesapeake first mortgage bonds.

Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta first mortgage bonds.

Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta consolidated mortgage bonds.

Columbia and Greenville first mortgage bonds.

Western North Carolina first consolidated mortgage bonds.

Roswell railroad first mortgage bonds.

Franklin and Pittsylvania first mortgage bonds.

Also the July 1, 1892, coupons of the Richmond and Danville 6 per cent consolidated mortgage bonds, and the October 1, 1892 coupons of the Columbia and Greenville second mortgage bonds.

Interest on receivers' certificates due January 1, 1893, will be paid at the Central National bank, of Philadelphia, Pa., and the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, of Baltimore, Md.

Notice will be given hereafter with regard to payment of the January 1, 1893, coupons on Richmond and Danville 6 per cent consolidated bonds.

F. W. HUIDEKOPER.
REUBEN FOSTER,
Receivers.

Georgia Pacific First Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned, believing that the income of the receivers of the Richmond and Danville system will in a short time enable them to pay the interest on the above entitled bonds, have authorized the Central Trust Company of New York to purchase at par for our account on presentation at its office all the coupons maturing January 1, 1893, on the above class of bonds.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE,
GEORGE F. STONE.
December 30, 1892. jan 1—2t

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice.

Atlanta, Ga., December 30, 1892.—By order of the Board of directors of Southern Banking and Trust Company, the usual semi-annual dividend of $3 per share will be paid on the capital stock of the above company on January 5th, 1893. The stock transfer books will be closed December 31st, 1892, at close of business, and will reopen January 6th, 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m.

T. C. ERWIN.
dec31sun&mon Cashier.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Capital City Bank will take place Tuesday, January 10, 1893, at 8 p. m., in the directors' room of the bank.

JACOB HAAS,
jan2 4 7 10 Cashier.

WANTED—At once, clean, responsible woman as cook. Must bring best references. Highest of wages to right party. Apply at once to Mrs. Dr. Rosa Frendenthal Monnish, Junction Forsyth and Church streets, house jack built.

1893.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR to all and a declaration of our intentions towards everybody who will patronize us in 1893.

Our assortment of Clothing, Furnishings and Hats will be larger than ever before. Our motto:

Reliable Goods

—AT—

Bottom Prices

Will always be upheld. Each and every article will be marked in

Plain Figures

—AT THE—

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE

And we will strictly adhere to our

FAIR ONE-PRICE SYSTEM!

Customers dissatisfied with goods purchased from us can exchange or have their money refunded. Notice this space, and in it you will find something worth looking at during every week of the year.

Forward Is Our Watchword.

For this week we offer:

At $1.50 Each, a splendid assortment of Alpines, Soft and Stiff Hats, worth $2.00 each.

At $12. Men's and Youths' Suits in Sacks and Frocks, all nobby, seasonable goods, worth $15, $16.50 and $18. They are small lots and must be closed.

EISEMAN & WEIL,

The People's Popular Outfitters,

3 Whitehall St.

Prompt Attention Given to Mail Orders.

NOTICE.

—THE—

MANHATTAN LIFE

INSURANCE CO.

Is Prepared to Make

CONTRACTS

For the ensuing year with district, general and special agents throughout Georgia and South Carolina.

JAS. G. WEST,

MANAGER,

33½ Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

LATE BUYERS

If you have not yet bought your suit or overcoat come in. We can suit you and fit you, and the prices will need no argument to convince you they are low. This is the very weather for mackintoshes. We have a complete stock. Get one and keep dry and warm.

George Muse Clothing Co.

38 Whitehall St.

INSTRUCTION.

SOUTHERN SHORTHAND

—AND—

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

57 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

THE LEADING COMMERCIAL COLLEGE OF THE SOUTH.

FOUR COLLEGES IN ONE. { SHORTHAND, BOOK-KEEPING, TELEGRAPHY, PEN-ART.

THE MOST LARGELY PATRONIZED BUSINESS COLLEGE in the Southern States. Large Catalogue free. Name this paper.

Gordon School

FOR BOYS.

Next Session Begins Jan. 2d, 1892

FACULTY:

W. E. Meagley, A. M. (second year); Professor B. Collonge (second year); W. W. Lumpkin, A. M. (thirteenth year); Captain Wm. J. Kendrick (third year); B. T. Hunter, A. M. (second year); Miss Maggie Meagley (first year). For catalogue, address

W. E. MEAGLEY, A. M.,
dec14-d1m Head Master.

NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE

ATLANTA, GA.

Name this paper.

Treats Deformities and chronic Diseases, such as Club Feet, Diseases of the Hip, Spine and Joints, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Catarrh, Female and private diseases, Hernia, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, etc. Send for illustrated circular

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CURE YOURSELF

Physician not needed. I will gladly send (sealed) FREE to sufferers a prompt, permanent cure for LOST VITALITY, VARICOCELE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, EMISSIONS, etc. Enlargement certain. Address with stamp, G. E. TUPPAR, Sportsmen's Goods, Marshall, Mich.

We Tell the PLAIN TRUTH

We don't advertise suits and overcoats at 50 cents on the dollar and give a premium for carrying them off. All our goods are on the square—genuine and first-class in quality. There's one thing certain, you're missing something great if you don't take advantage of our

After Holiday Sale

Stupendous values never before equaled. Gents' furnishings and

UNDERWEAR

Included in this sale.

Jas. A. Anderson Clothing Co.

41 Whitehall St.

Comparisons are Odious.

STRAIGHT GOODS

CHEAPER THAN RECTIFIED AND COMPOUNDED.

WHISKIES.

Four-year-old Kentucky whisky, 75 cents per quart.

$2.50 per gallon.

Thirteen-year-old Kentucky whisky, $1.50 per quart.

$5.00 per gallon.

PURE WINES

Direct from I. de Turk vineyards, California.

Riesling,
Gutadel,
Zinfandel.

Direct importations from Bordeaux.

Original packages.

Clarets of all brands.

Chat Yguem as fine and costly as can be made.

Thirty-year-old Cognac brandy and everything that can be found in the way of sherries.

Madura rums and other imported goods.

Mail orders solicited, and if not satisfactory return at my expense.

JOSEPH THOMPSON

7, 9 and 11 Decatur Street.

Telephone, 48.

W. D. BEATIE,

PROPRIETOR

Atlanta Nurseries

Now is the time to plant your Shade Trees, Fruit Trees, Roses, Vines, etc. You can buy first-class stock from me at a very low rates. Call on or address me at Room 208 Equitable Building, Fifth floor. Catalogue free. dec20—1y

PETER LYNCH

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts

And Branch Store 201 Peters Street.

Is now receiving in addition to his usual large and assorted stock a large supply of fireworks, such as skyrockets, roman candles, cannon crackers, small fire crackers, powder, shot, gun caps, blank and bullet cartridges, etc. He has at his Whitehall street store a large and assorted stock of other Christmas goods, such as wines, rums, ales, brandies and whiskies of all kinds, some of the finest wines and liquors on the continent, all of which will be sold at reasonable prices. All orders from the city and country promptly filled. Terms cash.

THE NEW YEAR

WILL FIND MY STOCK OF

DIAMOND

—AND—

STERLING SILVER

—AS—

COMPLETE AND INTERESTING

As it Has Been During the Holiday Season.

CHARLES W. CRANKSHAW

NO. 28½ WHITEHALL STREET, UP STAIRS.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

DIAMONDS.

Some one who reads this is going to buy a nice diamond very soon and the question arises, where will that person buy it? If he is somewhat posted he will look over our stock and the chances are we will sell the stone. Our diamond business is growing and it is due to our judgment in buying good stones only and selling them on a close margin. If you are interested, call around and be convinced.

JULIUS R. WATTS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers,
No. 57 Whitehall Street.

Buggies, Farm Wagons,
Phaetons, Road Carts,
Carriages, Harness,
Landaus, Lap Robes,
Victorias, Horse Blankets
Two Wheelers, Whips, etc.

Largest Stock, Greatest Assortment } IN THE SOUTH

STANDARD WAGON CO.
38 and 40 Walton Street.
Block of Postoffice.

An Unqualified Endorsement

I write this for the benefit of those who may be suffering from kindred affections, that for a long time gave me so much pain. For ten years I was greatly troubled by what good physicians called rheumatism or neuralgia of the bladder, and found no cure until I tried (without much faith) STUART'S GIN AND BUCHU. The first bottle gave relief from pain in the bladder, put my kidneys in good order, relieved me from spinal weakness, and gave general tone to my whole system. After taking several bottles, I found further treatment unnecessary and discontinued its use. This was five years ago. I have had no return of my former troubles.

E. D. L. MOBLEY.

Stuart's Gin and Buchu

Always does the work. If you have any Bladder, Kidney or other Urinary trouble, it will cure you.

Sold by all druggists.
jan 1—1y n r m

GAY'S
Clearance Sale of
HATS.

For 15 days we will sell our $3 Derbies at $2.50, and our $4 Derbies at $3.25.

These are of the latest styles and cheap at our regular prices, but we must have the room for spring goods soon to arrive.

A. O. M. GAY & SON,
13 WHITEHALL STREET.

2 YEARS OLD
EBUSHES,
finest varieties for the south.
$5.00 per Dozen.
with illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue refers usually
Choice Cut Flowers
Grown at our Extensive
Rosebank Green Houses,
office and store, 10 Marietta street and the Aragon Hotel.
C. A. DAHL & CO.

OK OUT!
May Strike You
manufacture fine interior finish for Houses offices, etc., and deal in Mantels, Grates etc. Send for catalogue and prices.
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117 and 119 WEST MITCHELL ST.
See 1st col last page

Optical House of
AM & MOORE,
some line of lorgnettes; gold ghtly spectacles and eyeglasses "Pyral and rimless frames; 54 Peachtree.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

Business of 1892 Was Much Better Than Promised,

BY THE OUTLOOK, NEW YEARS, 1893

An Interesting Review of the Conditions and the Causes That Produced Them from Mr. Case, of Bradstreet's.

The year just ended was a prosperous one, far above the indications twelve months ago in business circles.

New Year's day, 1892, found a depressing state of affairs in business circles, caused by a variety of circumstances, the greatest of which was the low price paid for the cotton crop of the fall previous, and the outlook for business was not in the least promising.

Pessimist found plenty of excuse for a gloomy view and men who were naturally more hopeful could see nothing in the prospect to induce a rosy view. Eighteen hundred and ninety-two started out under adverse conditions and prophecies of business stagnation were heard on all sides. That its history would be full of failures and unprofitable ventures was the only forecast that could be made under the conditions that existed a year ago. Moneyed men were wary and cautious and placed their stuff only where the investment would be sure to be profitable.

But the prophets for once were mistaken and the year just ended has been one of exceptional business prosperity. That the conditions of twelve months ago failed to produce their natural results may be laid to the fact that the people were awake and cautious; that no expenditures were made that were not of necessity, and this caution coupled with the good results of the lessons of the year before brought about a prosperous state of affairs.

The business agencies take a hopeful view of the situation and believe that the conditions warrant a healthy outlook for 1893. The new year finds plenty of money to meet all the needs of legitimate business, and finds the farmers in better circumstances than they were in a year ago.

In an exhaustive interview on the past year's business, and the outlook for the coming year, Mr. W. A. Case, of Bradstreet's business agency, very clearly accounts for the drift of things in business circles last year, tells what produced the present condition of affairs, and gives his reasons for taking a hopeful view for the new year. As the Atlanta manager for Bradstreet Mr. Case is better in a position to talk of business affairs in Georgia and Atlanta than perhaps any other man, and his words are not mere idle talk, but are based on facts and figures. One point mentioned by Mr. Case will be read with gratification by Atlanta people, the remarks touching upon the value of Atlanta real estate. According to him it has not only held its own, but in many cases increased in value.

Mr Case said:

"The closing year opened under gloomy auspices. Cotton was a drug on the market, and money, in consequence was scarce. The lesson was brought home to the farmers that his financial salvation depended on his diversifying his crops, and on his raising his own supplies. The storekeeper in his turn was either as the result of his own reasoning, or that of his creditor class, led to exercise greater conservatism in selling; to buy more sparingly, and to reduce his outstanding indebtedness.

"With these general conditions affecting all parts of the territory naturally tributary to Atlanta, the local jobber will willing to do merely enough business to cover expenses. This spirit of conservatism has maintained throughout the year. Small bills were sold, collections were insisted on, and the result is a gneral toning up of the financial condition of all classes. Indebtedness is reduced, stocks of merchandise throughout the country are depleted; the customer has bought only the absolute necessities, and the merchant confined his purchases to small bills of staples.

"A falling off in the volume of trade was expected, and has shown itself, though to a less degree than was anticipated, owing to the greater number of purchases made. Merchants bought small bills but bought oftener. The conditions extising in his own immediate territory has induced many houses to push into new fields, where these conditions were modified by other crops than cotton, and differenet circumstances. The New Year opens with more cheerfulness; better prospects for sale, collection; a less burdensome weight of debt on each individual and the hope of an increased earning capacity for each.

"The supply of money here has been sufficient for all legimate needs of business throughout the year. The flurries and squeezes in the eastern money centers have had no influence here for the sufficient reasons that the Atlanta banks have borrowed but little for the purpose of active business. Some money from the east, however, has sought permanent investment here, and the estimate that $1,500,000 has been borrowed on city real estate is thought to be conservative.

"Notwithstanding the light demand for real estate in other sections of the country, Atlanta property is thought to generally maintain its previous values; and favorable locations have shown advance, in some cases over 10 per cent in enhancement of the market value.

"The erection of some large buildings, the work of laying the telephone wires under ground, and the extending of the electric car service have been factors in maintaining the current prosperity of the city."

All of which is encouraging. The bank clearings for the month of December as shown by the report from the clearing house, submittd yesterday was $7,523,975.68.

In a day or so, as soon as the reports are compiled, Bradstreet will be able to give out the figures showing the comparative condition of business for the year of 1891 with 1892. These figures will show the number of business failures for each year and the volume of business done.

The Most Pleasant Way

Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches, and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy syrup of figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only. For sale by all druggists in 50 cents and $1 bottles.

A Holiday Number.

The Wesleyan Christian Advocate, with characteristic enterprise, came out in holiday attire in its Christmas issue. An elegant cover of enameled paper, handsomely printed with blue ink, made the cover appear like a glossy satin mantle resplended with blue ribbons. The number sparkled with bright and strong editorials from the pens of Drs. Glenn and Christian, the able editors. Credit for the getting up of the cover is due Mr. Joseph Christian, bookkeeper for the paper. The printing and binding were done by The Constitution Job office. The Wesleyan begins the new year with brighter prospects than ever before.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

OUR NEW CLUB.

It Commences the Year With a Brilliant Prospect Before It.

THE CLUB JUST TEN DAYS OLD.

A Visit to the Rooms and a Talk With the Superintendent—It will Be a Popular Dining Place.

A happy New Year to Atlanta's Commercial Club!

The club has certainly started out under favorable circumstances, and everything bids fair for a prosperous voyage.

It is gratifying not only to the merchants and business men of Atlanta, but to all of her citizens irrespective of membership in the organization.

The success of the club, however, is specially gratifying to those who have been most intimately connected with the work of bringing it to such a happy consummation.

Mr. J. G. Oglesby, the president, has been exceedingly active in this work. He has labored with his characteristic energy, and the success of the club is largely due to his earnest enthusiasm.

The other officers of the club also deserve to be mentioned with praise in connection with their labors in behalf of the organization.

Only Ten Days Old.

It has now been only ten days since the visit of General Stevenson and the formal opening of the new club.

The growth of the enterprise during that short interval of time has been simply astonishing. No other word expresses it. It is stating the truth mildly to say that the most enthusiastic hopes of the members have been eclipsed.

The sunrise of the new year finds the club in a flourishing condition and with every promise of a brilliant career during the year 1893.

Inaugurated by the presence and also by the encouraging words of the vice president-elect of the United States, it has met with the favor of the leading merchants of the city and is destined to flourish in their support as long as the city stands.

The object of the club, as already set forth, is to advance the mercantile interests of Atlanta and to aid in the growth and upbuilding of the city.

Talk With the Superintendent.

The superintendent of the new club is Mr. F. D. Lyon, of Chicago. Mr. Lyon is a very pleasant gentleman and has thrown himself with great energy into the prosecution of his work, and he has fully demonstrated during his brief period of service, his peculiar fitness and competency for the arduous duties of his position.

"I have made a careful study of the club," said he, "and I am thoroughly delighted with it. There is not a city in the country that surpasses it in its elegant equipment. Ever since the club was opened the dining rooms have been largely patronized. Saturday we furnished dinner to sixty-five members of the club and their friends, and the record of the last few days shows that the club has been steadily growing in patronage and popularity."

"How long do you keep open each day?" he was asked.

"We open the doors of the club every morning at 8 o'clock and the apartments are kept open until twelve o'clock at night."

View of the Different Rooms.

The upholstering of the different apartments is decidedly beautiful, and everything that can please the eye is found among the embellishments of the club.

The principal dining hall is specially interesting and attractive. It is brightly illuminated with incandescent lights, and the portraiture of the room in way of elegant frescoing, is extremely ornamental.

The apartment is only used on special occasions. The dining room in daily use is just in rear of this one. On the other side of the hall are the elegant sitting rooms.

The parlors are located in the front of the building.

In the corner, overlooking Hunter street, is the office of the club.

A large register spread out on the table is used for the purpose of inscribing the names of the visitors each day and the members of the club by whom they are introduced.

Atlanta has every reason to be proud of her new Commercial Club.

Catarrh is undoubtedly a disease of the blood, and as such only a reliable blood purifier can effect a perfect cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier, and it cures catarrh.

The Dime Museum State.

From The Memphis Commercial.

With Mrs. Lease and Whiskers A. Peffer in the senate, Sockless Simpson in the house, Jim-Jam Ingalls on the lecture platform and Bill Whiskerless Perkins editing a bloody-shirt republican newspaper, bleeding Kansas will get the notoriety she is hankering for during the next year.

As staple as sugar, and equally if not more useful is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

DIED.

COOK—Friday afternoon, 5 p. m., December 30, 1892, in Waco, Texas, G. W. D. Cook, aged sixty-five years.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

COOK—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. D. Cook and family, Joseph F. Cook and Mr. and Mrs. John Bratton and family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Mr. G. W. D. Cook, from the First Methodist Episcopal church Tuesday morning, January 30th at 11 o'clock. Interment at Oakland. The following gentlemen are requested to act as escort and pall bearers:

Escort.

Er. Lawshe, W. A. Bass, C. W. Hunnicutt, J. R. Wylie, N. J. Hammond, F. P. Rice, J. C. Courtney, H. L. Wilson.

Pallbearers.

W. H. Nutting, H. C. Leonard, W. H. Patterson, G. M. Traylor, W. L. Peel, B. B. Crew, J. S. Boyd, Howard Bell. 2t

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO. the most direct line and best route to Montgomery New Orleans, Texas and the South west.

The following schedule in effect Dec. 11th, 1892:

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 53. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.	No. 86 Daily except Sunday.	No. 54. Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 10 pm	10 30 pm	5 05 pm	7 15 am
Ar Newnan	5 17 pm	12 06 a m	6 46 pm	8 35 am
Ar LaGrange	6 26 pm	1 11 a m	8 00 pm	9 43 am
Ar W Point	6 50 pm	1 46 a m	8 35 pm	10 05 am
Ar Opelika	7 33 pm	2 40 a m		10 55 a m
Ar Columbus	.....	.....	.....	2 00 noon
Ar Motgomry	9 20 pm	6 00 a m	.....	.....
Ar Pensacola	6 15 a m	1 10 p m	.....	.....
Ar Mobile	8 35 a m	12 10 p m	.....	.....
Ar N Orleans	7 05 a m	4 45 p m	.....	.....
Ar Houst'n Tex	5 45 p m	7 07 a m	.....	.....
Lv Atlanta	4 10 p m	10 30 p m	.....	.....
Ar Selma	11 20 p m	10 10 a m	.....	.....

NORTH BOUND.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily.	No. 87.	No. 55. Daily.
Lv New Orleans	7 45 am	7 25 pm	.....	.....
Lv Mobile	1 00 pm	12 bought	.....	.....
Lv Pensacola	.....	11 30 pm	.....	.....
Ar Montgomery	5 45 pm	6 15 am	.....	.....
Lv Selma	4 30 pm	4 50 am	.....	.....
Lv Montgomery	11 20 pm	6 30 am	.....	.....
Lv Columbus	.....	.....	.....	3 00 pm
Ar Opelika	3 00 am	8 15 am	.....	3 15 pm
Ar West Point	3 45 am	8 51 am	3 00 p.	3 55 pm
Ar LaGrange	3 58 am	9 20 am	3 35 am	4 2 pm
Ar Newnan	4 44 a.	10 23 am	10 5a am	5 27 pm
Ar Atlanta	6 30 am	11 55 am	11 30 am	7 15 pm

*Daily except Sunday.

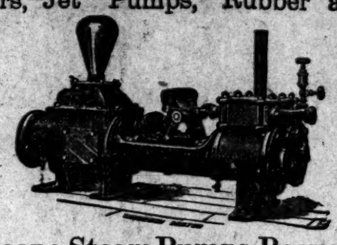
Train No 52 carries Pullman vestibule sleeper from New York to New Orleans, and vestibule dining car from New York to Montgomery.

Train 53 carries Pullman vestibule sleeper from New Orleans to New York and vestibule dining car from Montgomery to New York.

Train No. 53 carries Pullman observation car from Atlanta to New Orleans.

E. L. TYLER, Gen'l Manager.
JOHN A. GEE, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
GEO. W. ALLEN, Pass. Agent.

BECK & GREGG HARDWARE CO,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
SUPPLIES FOR RAILROADS,
Machine Shops, Mills, Mines, Factories and Contractors
IRON PIPE & FITTINGS
Brass, Iron and Water Valves, Inspirators, Injectors, Jet Pumps, Rubber and Leather Belting



Deane Steam Pumps, Reeves Wood Split Pulleys

KNIVES, FORKS AND SPOONS.

We have just received a large invoice of Roger's triple-plated Table Cutlery which we offer at very LOW PRICES. If you want to make your wife a

Nice and Useful Christmas Present

Buy a fine Dinner Set, accompanied with a dozen or two of KNIVES, FORKS AND SPOONS.

TOYS! DOLLS! TOYS!

Our Toys are moving off rapidly. Dolls we sell cheaper than anybody else. Come at once before the assortment is broken.

THE DRESDEN,
37 WHITEHALL ST.
OPEN AT NIGHT.

The Willson Whisky Company
WHOLESALE.
41 Peachtree Street. Telephone 1006.

With the new year 1893 we offer the following brands of whiskies: Gibson's Private Stock, Cabinet and Deer Creek, E. Walter's Baker, Belle of Nelson, I. W. Harper, Monongahela, Golden Grain, George W. Hogan, Bob White, Silver Creek Corn, and five-year old corn.

JANUARY 1ST, 1893.

Grateful for the prosperity that has attended our efforts throughout the old year, we send Greetings at the outset of the new, with good wishes especially for the many friends and customers who have so kindly favored us with their patronage.

Heartily wishing you a happy and prosperous New Year, with thanks for past favors, we remain yours very truly,

The A. L. Delkin Company
POPULAR JEWELERS.
69 Whitehall Street.

Holiday Goods.
WEDDING PRESENTS.

$10,000 worth of Plush, Leather and Silver Novelties to go at a bargain.

The wholesale trade is especially invited to inspect these goods before the stock is broken.

This is the grandest sale of the season. They are to be closed out at once, regardless of cost.

Lieberman & Kaufmann
ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY,
92 Whitehall St.

Getting Over the Difficulty of selecting a useful and highly acceptable Christmas Present is easily accomplished when you take a look at the extraordinary values

WE ARE NOW OFFERING
—IN—
Men, Boys and Children's
SUITS AND OVERCOATS.
Don't Fail to See Them.
HIRSCH BROTHERS.
44 Whitehall St.

SCIPLE & SONS,
OFFICE, No. 6 LOYD STREET, ATLANTA, GA.
GENERAL AGENTS.
Anthracite Coal,
Blacksmith Coal
Jellico Coal,
SEWER PIPE,
Plaster Paris
Plastering Hair.
FireBrick, Stove Thimbles, LIME, Stove Flues, Fire Clay, Chimney Tops.

The Brown & King Supply Company,
ATLANTA, - - - GEORGIA.
SPECIALS! SPECIALS! SPECIALS!

WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FITTINGS,
VALVES, INJECTORS,
EJECTORS,
STEAM PUMPS, etc.
Rubber and Leather Belting,
PACKING HOSE, etc.
Wood Split Pulleys,
SHAFTING,
Hangers, Boxes, etc.,
FACTORY SUPPLIES
of every description,
IRON and WOOD
WORKING MACHINERY.

EISEMAN BROS

NOW

For a great pre-New Year sale. Our Christmas business was immense. The clear, keen, sharp weather gave impetus to trade, and buyers came in throngs. The store tensions were strained severely, but we met the rush every time, and accommodated the crowds splendidly. Purchasers and salespeople were all good natured and happy—the fine humor that is created by brisk business. Both seller and buyer feel and appreciate it.

25 % DISCOUNT

On all our heavy Overcoats, Suits and Underwear for Men and Boys. That's our offer, and it holds good until the first day of January, 1893. Remember our prices are marked in plain figures. The discount is stupendous, but there is no sham or fraud about it. Our system admits of no plan unless it is honest and genuine. Don't miss this pre-New Year Sale. Twenty-five per cent off our Clothing is a big thing—especially when our original current retail rates are at least ten per cent under the market.

EISEMAN BROS
15-17 Whitehall Street.